

## THE PREMIER.

Judge Gresham Refuses to Say the Job Is His.

But Politicians Agree That the Story Is True.

SOME OF THEM LIKE THE SELECTION BUT A FEW KICK HARD.

They Feel Sure Over the Choice of a New Democrat When Such Old War-Horses as Themselves Were Ready for the Sacrifice—A New York Times Tip Gives Bissell the Post-Office—Hoke Smith On the Situation.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11.—A report was current to-night that Judge Gresham, having received a formal tender of the portfolio of Secretary of State from President-elect Cleveland, has made formal response, accepting the position. It was said that he had so informed his friends with whom he had previously consulted. An effort was made to secure affirmation or denial of this story, but when Judge Gresham was seen he positively refused to talk. He said he did not think it becoming in him to say anything on the subject for publication at this time.

A TIP ON THE SLATE.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Times will say to-morrow that the following have accepted Cabinet portfolios:  
GRESHAM, Secretary of State.  
LAMONT, Secretary of War.  
CARLISLE, Secretary of the Treasury.  
BISSELL, Postmaster-General.

ROASTED AND JOLLIED.

CONGRESSMEN EXPRESSED THEMSELVES ON CLEVELAND AND GRESHAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The reported selection of Judge Gresham for Secretary of State by Mr. Cleveland is still the leading topic of discussion here. Democrats, Republicans and Populists are all very much interested in the subject, and some of them express themselves with freedom and enthusiasm. There was probably not a public man in Washington prepared for any such announcement. The name of Judge Gresham had repeatedly been mentioned in connection with one of the probably early vacancies on the Supreme Bench, but not even his warmest admirer and well-wisher, had for a moment thought of him for the Premiership of the incoming administration.

The attitude of those Democrats who are silent on the subject may scarcely be considered as that of hostility, but as indicating a desire on their part to carefully consider a situation which promises several surprises. The Republicans, and especially those near to the President, declare that the coalition between Mr. Cleveland and Judge Gresham will prove to be disastrous to both of them. The country, they say, will accept the arrangements as the consummation of a bargain. They even go so far as to predict that the two men are too much alike in disposition to get along well together, and that a serious collision at an early day may be expected.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent to-day interviewed a number of Senators and Representatives on the subject of the expected appointments.

Congressman Oates of Alabama said: "I have not believed that it was possible that Judge Gresham would be a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. My doubt was based on the belief that he was not a Democrat. Judge Gresham, in his letter announcing that he was going to support Cleveland, said he was a Republican, and had always been one, but that he differed with the party on the tariff question."

Congressman Heard of Missouri said: "It would be a surprise to me and to Democrats generally if Judge Gresham were selected. I will not say that it will not be a good choice, but I add that it would be very surprising."

Senator Peffer of Kansas: "This move delights me. Mr. Cleveland could not possibly make an appointment better calculated to give his administration strength with the people of the West. Judge Gresham is a man of the highest character and fine ability, and is sound to the core on all the prominent questions of public policy."

"When it was proposed at Omaha to make him the nominee of the Popular party, President was asked to state his opinion of what they were asking in the way of reform?" "No, but we know his record, and we had then, as we have now, implicit faith in his integrity and patriotism. We knew that he sympathized with us in many things, and we were content to let him do what he could for us. He has always directed our attention to his attitude on the bench in all cases where the interests of the plain people were at stake. He has always used his authority to protect the weak against the encroachments of the strong, and in the cases of railroads thrown into the hands of receivers he has always insisted that the bondholders and stockholders were considered."

"How does Judge Gresham stand on the question of the free coinage of silver?" "I don't know. That is the great question with us, and must be settled in advance of all other questions. His record is a good one, and as Judge Gresham has always shown the proper understanding of and sympathy with the people's interests, we have faith that he will treat it fairly and throw his influence wisely and justly. Mr. Cleveland will start well by putting Judge Gresham at the head of his cabinet."

Senator Henshaw (Rep.) of North Dakota said: "We can all cheerfully admit that Judge Gresham is an able and upright man, with talents fully equal to the duties of the State Department. I do not believe, however, that his appointment as Secretary of State will strengthen the incoming administration. The gain to the Democracy of the wavering Republicans, here and there, who will follow Judge Gresham into the camp will be more than counterbalanced by the loss of those old-time members of the party who will represent the passing over by Mr. Cleveland of the old-time Democratic leaders. Judge Gresham's present following is small. It con-

tributed nothing either to Mr. Cleveland's nomination or election. Why then should its leader be honored by receiving the premiership of the Cleveland administration. The fact is, Mr. Cleveland's own election to the loyalty and activity of his party, failing to surround himself with the acknowledged leaders of that party, he will sow a crop of discontent that in the end will overwhelm all parties."

Senator Tracy of Indiana said: "I have no thought about the job at all, and shall not think about it unless Judge Gresham's nomination for the office mentioned is sent to the Senate."

Senator Hunton of Virginia asked to be excused from expressing an opinion about the matter.

Senator Morrison of Illinois, whose name has repeatedly been mentioned in connection with a Cabinet appointment, spoke pleasantly, but with some reserve.

"I know Judge Gresham personally," he said, "and esteem him highly. He is what I call a Union Republican; that is to say, a Republican who loves his country. Let's wait a bit and see the whole layout before discussing the Cabinet. As yet we have only rumors and disconnected speculation. I guess it will work out all right in the end."

Senator Breckinridge of Kentucky, who is one of Mr. Cleveland's enthusiasts, supports said: "I endorse my leader. If he has selected Judge Gresham for Secretary of State it is all right and perfectly satisfactory to me. Judge Gresham I know to be an able and excellent man."

Senator Voorhees of Indiana speaks very enthusiastically about Judge Gresham as a Cabinet possibility.

"No cleaner man," said he, "than Judge Gresham would be a capital Cabinet officer."

"I endorse my leader. If he has selected Judge Gresham for Secretary of State it is all right and perfectly satisfactory to me. Judge Gresham I know to be an able and excellent man."

Senator Carlisle is booked for the Treasury Portfolio, and it is equally accepted that Park Commissioner Idler will remain in his office.

A significant fact in this connection is the hearty endorsement which Richard Croker gives to this selection of Mr. Cleveland.

"I am sorry to hear of the Tammany chieftain at Jacksonville, Fla., Mr. Croker to say, 'I can squarely and confidently endorse Idler.' Strategic for the Scotch syndicate for the Prince of Wales' Britannia will enter the cup races."

There is a bare chance that the Valkyrie may be a center-boarder. When pressed on this point Mr. Watson could not tell.

"He would not say one way or the other. The Prince of Wales' boat is also kept locked up. The German Emperor is about to order a new cutter himself to be built over here, and altogether the coming season promises much."

SENATOR WEST CONSENTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Senator West of Missouri, who is here to-night, was asked:

"What do you think of the report that the President-elect has offered the Secretarieship of the Interior to Senator Carlisle?"

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**BE ON GUARD.**

**The Shadow of the Coming Plague Falls Across Europe.**

**In Three Widely Separated Places the Attack of Cholera Begins.**

**DEADLY GERMS WARMED INTO LIFE BY THE RAYS OF THE SUN.**

**Austria Asks the Nations of the World to Send Scientists to Her Health Congress — Seeking Means to Combat the Scourge — Spanish Republicans Denounce the Monarchy — Anti-Slavery Mission in Africa — The Egyptian Sudan.**

**LONDON, Feb. 11.—A tiny shadow, foretelling the great plague that is to be, has fallen across the land. Just now it is no bigger than a man's hand, but it is sure to grow daily, steadily, inevitably until it has shrouded all the continent in its black. Not in one place alone has the attack been made, but, as it is given signal, in three widely different countries the onslaught of the cholera has begun.**

**From far away St. Petersburg comes the news, wholly expected of course, that ten persons have died of cholera with the cessation of the frost.**

**From Marseilles, under the warm sun of the Riviera, the plague has all the added horror of newness, and the people are trying hard to cover up the dead and to quiet the fears of the living, for no hint of this must come to put the season of pleasure that this month brings there.**

**But, worst of all, as directly affecting Austria, is the shadow from Hamburg. In the suburbs of Altona, a prisoner in jail has just died and five other cases are being closely watched. The port of Hamburg itself has not been allowed to escape.**

**On board the steamers Echo and Australa four sailors were stricken with the disease. The weather is moderating all over the continent, and the warm sunshine is kissing back to life the cholera germs. So next week promises to show a wider spread of the great plague.**

**Meanwhile Vienna is sending invitations to all nations to an international health congress to formulate some plan of fighting the common foe, and in England Southampton is begging Parliament to vote money to keep up a rigid quarantine.**

**UNDER MARTIAL LAW.**

**CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA — SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.**

**FAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 11.—Advices received here show that Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador are all under martial law, and that there are no means for a stranger to travel there, even when provided with a pass issued by the military authorities. Any one caught without a pass and unknown to the officials is thrown into prison. The main cause of the strained relations between these Republics is the fact that Nicaragua had established a harbor of refuge for political exiles from Honduras, while Salvador had a feud with Nicaragua for permitting Honduras tobacco to be smuggled across Nicaraguan territory into Salvador.**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF HONDURAS is having a hard time to maintain itself. Gen. Vasquez, commander of the army, is at the Honduras capital. Lleras was expected there Jan. 16 to attend a conference, but he feared assassination and failed to attend the meeting. He is now hiding and will change his government if all possible results. Many of Lleras' friends fled to Nicaragua, and the latter refused to yield them up. It is only the poverty of Honduras which prevents it from waging war on Nicaragua.**

**Salvador is equally angry, but it is poor and is also fearful. Guatemala would invade if the moment it engaged in trouble with Nicaragua.**

**LOOKS BAD IN COLOMBIA.**

**CARACAS, West Indies, Feb. 11.—News has been received from Cuota, in the Colombian Province of Pampanga, that a serious outbreak against the Government in the southern provinces of the United States of Colombia may be expected at any time. Attacks in Bogota have been followed by trouble in various portions of the Department of Cundinamarca, of which Bogota is the capital. Citizens are making violent protests against the arbitrary acts of the Government and the department may be placed under military law.**

**An outbreak is daily expected in the State of Santander, near the Venezuelan frontier, where the citizens are better prepared for revolt than in any other part of the Republic, being well armed.**

**In the Departments of Bolivar and Cauca there is also considerable discontent, and shrewd observers believe that revolution will soon be declared in all parts of Colombia.**

**DOWN WITH MONARCHY.**

**THE CRY OF SPANISH REPUBLICANS IN THE STREETS OF MADRID.**

**MADRID, Feb. 11.—The Republicans celebrated last night with extraordinary enthusiasm and some disorder the eve of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Spanish Republic, which occurred on Feb. 11, 1873, immediately after the abdication of King Amadeus. Violent speeches were made denouncing royalty and demanding a greater popular influence to Spain by one of the leaders as a consequence and weakened by submission to the rule of a child. The utterance provoked the police to dissolve the meeting. The Republicans then formed a procession and marched at midnight through the streets shouting: "Down with the Monarchy." The police then attacked the parades and dispersed them, arresting three of the leaders of the demonstration.**

**THE ANTI-SLAVERY COMMISSION.**

**LONDON, Feb. 11.—News from Cairo announced that the commission appointed by the German Anti-Slavery Society in a report of a telegraphic communication announcing the arrival of Lieut. Werner at Station Negesi on Victoria Nyanza Lake.**

**The expedition has bought a piece of land from Sultan Kesseki and is now erecting a station. The natives are peaceful and willing to work. Count Schenckius is now in Bokoba looking for a place to erect dry docks. The two sail boats of the Fischer expedition have been put together and are now navigating the lake.**

**At the present time the only available vessels which the anti-slavery commission owns, the large Stokes boat having been entirely destroyed by the natives. A third boat is now being built, which was near its completion when this dispatch was sent.**

**FROM THE EGYPTIAN SOUDAN.**

**LONDON, Feb. 11.—While Shahil Abdullah was engaged in sending out troops against Kerkhoven's expedition, which had arrived at Lado, in Egyptian Soudan, detachments of Madhist dromedary riders, belonging to Osman Digna's corps, gathered at Wadi-Halfa, and endeavored to take the village of Gemal and the fortress, but were repelled and pursued. The Egyptian dromedary**

**corps met the Madhists near the well of Ambig and a desperate battle took place, in which the Egyptians lost thirty-six men. This ended their retreat. Now, however, the Madhists had destroyed the telegraph wires and the position of the Egyptians is a dangerous one. Hanounia was elected leader of the Dervishes.**

**A COMPACT WITH NEZAM-UL-MULK.**

**LONDON, Feb. 11.—Recent news from the interior of India confirms the statement that Nezam-ul-Mulk, the British agent of the powerful Tschirat, and has made a compact with Great Britain's political agent at Gischt, who has recognized him as the Mehtar of Tschirat, and hopes for reinforcements from the Indian Government. Emir Abdurrahman of Afghanistan has not yet satisfactorily explained his invasion of Tschirat, and the number of Afghans through his uncle, Sohni Afghans.**

**THE WORKMEN'S MEETING.**

**STATE SENATORS STONE AND ESPENSHIEI CROSS EXAMINED.**

**A mass meeting of workmen to discuss certain labor legislation pending in the Legislature was called last night at Central Turnhall but owing to some misunderstanding concerning the hall, it was much less massive than would otherwise have been the case, for the meeting did not convene until 9 o'clock, and by that hour the crowd had melted away until only a hundred or so responded to the raps to order, sounded by Mr. Frank Witt, Secretary of District Assembly No. 4, Knights of Labor, who called on Mr. William Delany of the Executive Board of D. A. No. 4. The latter announced the object of the meeting to be the discussion of certain proposed legislation now before the General Assembly and of special interest to workmen as such. Mr. Delany called upon Senator Stone to open the speaking.**

**SENATOR STONE spoke first of the bill for free employment agencies. Local Knights thought it was a well-intended measure, though it would enable a man wanting work to go to the agency and get his job, without being compelled to go to the office of a permanent bureau; but it had been so weakened by amendments that he did not have a very high opinion of its efficiency.**

**The following day the bill was another good measure. It gave working men the same indemnity for the carelessness or neglect of a employer as the out-door workers now receive, and the same right of negligence or want of care. This bill was still under discussion.**

**ANDREW J. SPENCER, a lawyer practicing corporations or companies from compelling applicants for work to sign agreements to withdraw from any labor organization they might belong to, and to give up as well as an agreement not to join any. Such agreements are considered as contrary to public policy, and the principle of the measure met with heavy opposition.**

**Mr. Stone then discussed his "public improvement bill." He explained the aims of the measure and said that the present 25 cent tax on insurance on a claim of \$100 was seriously obstructing the progress of the city, while the measure under discussion would do nothing but, it was alleged, help the insurance companies. He said that the city should be taxed on a flat rate of 10 cents per \$100 of insurance.**

**Mr. Stone said that he was in favor of any measure that would enable the state to get as much for its convict labor as possible, and that he would release the labor from competition with convicts.**

**THE meeting thanked Mr. Stone for his remarks.**

**MR. CORNELIA F. POWELL, associate editor of the *Tageblatt*, was introduced. He said that he had little interest in the bills under consideration. He spoke for the man who got \$1 a day. He said that those who got up the meeting had made a great mistake in inviting politicians to address them. They ought to be friends to address them. They are the property of corporations, and are the tools of the plutocracy.**

**Mr. Powell then asked for a hearing of the bill introduced by Mr. Bradford of Dyersburg, Tenn., which was to annex San Domingo to the United States.**

**Mr. Bradford, a representative of the German-American League, said he had no objection to the bill, and that he favored the pending bill to raise the price of convicts to the pension contractors.**

**Mr. Bradford, in reply to Mr. Dunn's question, Mr. Espenrech said he also favored the fellow senator.**

**Mr. Espenrech said he was here by invitation of Mr. Powell, who protested against inviting any more white pullers to tell working people what to do.**

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## WANT HAWAII

Harrison and His Advisers Strongly Favor Annexation.

A Message to Be Sent to Congress Embodying the President's Views.

THE FIVE COMMISSIONERS FORMALLY PRESENTED YESTERDAY.

Chairman Thurston Explained His Mission at the White House—Negotiations Placed in the Hands of Secretary Foster—The Hawaiian Highly Pleased With Their Cordial Reception—Steve's Action Shown in a New Light—King Kalakaua's Hymn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—President Harrison to-day gave a special reception to the Hawaiian Commissioners, who called at the White House and were formerly presented by Secretary of State Foster. The President received the commissioners in his private office and shook each member of the commission cordially by the hand, and in the course of the conversation that followed courteously addressed his remarks to each Commissioner in turn.

Commissioner Thurston, chairman of the delegation, acted as spokesman, and told the President in general terms of the mission intrusted to him and his colleagues by the provisional government of Hawaii. The President did not discuss the details of the Hawaiian proposition, but informed his visitors that Secretary Foster would carry on the negotiations on the part of the United States and had full authority to represent the administration in any conferences that might be held. The commissioners were then shown over the White House and left in company with Secretary Foster.

Last in the day a conference lasting two hours was held at the State Department between the commissioners and the secretary of state. For the first time the annexation turned upon the form by which annexation might be effected, and Chairman Thurston and Secretary Foster canvassed at some length the details of such a treaty as would be necessary to agree upon in the event of the Hawaiian proposition being accepted by the United States.

Mr. Thurston spoke for nearly an hour in the proposition for annexation already made, and was closely questioned by Secretary Foster. At the close of the conference, which lasted two hours, the commissioners were much encouraged and walked over to their hotel in high spirits.

## STRONG FOR ANNEXATION.

A report was current here this afternoon that the text of a treaty had been agreed upon and that nothing further remained but such action as Congress might see fit to take. This statement was denied both by the commissioners and Secretary Foster. It is very generally understood, however, that the administration strongly favors annexation, and that in a very few days a message will be sent to Congress embodying the President's views. Whether it will take the form of a treaty or a message to both houses asking for a special authority to conclude a treaty cannot now be stated. It is safe to say, however, that the bias of the President and his advisers is decidedly toward annexation and that the administration hopes to close the entire incident before March 4.

The Cabinet met yesterday morning, during the absence of Minister John L. Stevens, in extending an American protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands without authority from the State Department. Both Secretary of State Foster and the President are very much embarrassed by the action of the American Minister, but they are both inclined to make a public show of approving his course. The Secretary of State promptly telegraphed his approval of the action of Minister Stevens and Capt. White in tendering the naval force from the Boston on the Monday following the revolution, and this dispatch was forwarded to the American representatives on the first vessel that cleared for Honolulu.

## THE BRITISH MINISTER'S PROTEST.

The latest files of Honolulu papers are read with great interest here to-day, as they contain much matter hitherto unpublished regarding the revolution. The important statement of news which they convey is the following brief note addressed by the British Minister, James Hay Wodehouse, to the President Dole of the Hawaiian Provisional Government, under the date of Jan. 30, in which he says:

On the two occasions when I had an interview with your Excellency, I called your attention to the continued presence on shore of a naval force from the United States steamer Boston and I understood your excellency to say that it would shortly return to the vessel. It is not now my desire to do so. I see in the newspapers that the Hawaiian Provisional Government has a regular force of 103 men and officers, besides three volunteer companies and a large body of men, I should like to know, making no provision to maintain in order, to protect life and property, and I am therefore constrained to ask your excellency why this foreign force is not recalled.

This letter was written about ten days after the marines were first landed. It was composed in Washington that the interference of United States sailors and marines, which it is admitted was suggested by Minister Stevens and approved by Capt. Waite of the Boston, did not begin until the Monday following the revolution. The Boston and the marines were withdrawn later in the day as it was evident that their presence was not necessary to prevent violence. Much to the astonishment of the officials of the State and Navy Departments it now appears that the marines were kept on shore for at least ten days and were not sent back to the Boston as the contrary, an action as a guard about the Government House, which seems to have been taken possession of by Minister Stevens at the time the American flag was raised.

## IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The protest of the British Minister resident also raised a question in many minds as to what Minister Stevens has correctly set forth to the State Department and the public the attitude of Great Britain throughout the affair. Congressman Geary of California, who is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said to-day: "The sooner Congress passes resolutions denouncing the Boston and Navy Departments for all the facts in connection with the Hawaiian situation and the conduct of our representatives at Honolulu, the sooner the people of the country will be able to judge whether the Administration should be endorsed or not."

The latest official news from Honolulu indicates that Mr. Stevens has been arranging this affair from the start entirely at his own pleasure and without reference to diplomatic precedence or the laws of nations. The State Department has confessed that he has had no instructions to guide him, and it is not known what was taken by Congress. It takes two weeks to get a message to Honolulu and back, even by the employment of the telegraph and a special steamer, but something ought to be done without delay. The Hawaiian nation is not an important

## BANKRUPT STOCK OF SAMUEL SCHRODER!

Bennett & Gentles

FLOWERS,  
1c

FLOWERS,  
5c

FLOWERS,  
10c

Schroder's Wholesale  
Price was 50c.

Schroder's Wholesale  
Price was 75c.

Schroder's Wholesale  
Price was \$1.00.

VARIED STYLES IN FEATHERS.  
ENDLESS STYLES IN FLOWERS.  
POPULAR AND NEW STYLES IN MILLINERY.

## Bankrupt Millinery.

Bunch of 3  
Ostrich Tips,

**10c,**  
Wholesale price,  
65c.

Gilt Ornaments,  
endless styles,

**1c,**  
Wholesale price,  
25c to \$1.25.

Boys' Caps,

**10c,**  
Wholesale price,  
60c.

Boys' Caps,  
Cloth Fulton,

**59c,**  
Wholesale price,  
\$1.75.

## Embroideries

Ostrich,  
Prince of Wales,

**10c,**  
Wholesale price,  
35c.

Ostrich Feather  
Bands,

**25c,**  
Wholesale price,  
75c.

Girls' Caps,

**10c,**  
Wholesale price,  
75c.

Ladies' French  
Felt Hats,

**10c,**  
Wholesale price,  
\$1.49.

## Notions.

Dressmakers  
Make a  
Note.

Covered  
Dress Stays } 2c  
worth 15c,

Dress Whale-  
bone, 12 in set,  
worth 10c,

Hooks and Eyes  
silvered or  
black,  
worth 15c gross  
gr.

Pearl  
Buttons, } 5c  
worth 9c,

Black Web  
Garter Elastic, } 1c  
worth 5c yard,

Best Wire  
Hair Pins, } 1c  
worth 5c pack,

Rhinestones  
Screw Ear-  
rings, wth 45c } 18c

Rhinestone  
Lace Pins, } 10c  
worth 38c,

**25c**

## HOISIERY.

100 dozen  
Children's  
Ribbed Hose,  
worth 25c,  
at

**15c.**

Mr. Samuel Schroder was in the Wholesale Millinery and Silk Business (Washington av, St. Louis) LESS THAN ONE YEAR when unforeseen circumstances compelled him to allow his stock to be sold by Sheriff Staed.

Being so NEWLY IN BUSINESS, not a particle of old styles were on hand, while a large part was bought for this Spring's business.

We bought the Entire Lot at less than 30 Cents on the Dollar and now offer it at our New Stores at a very slight advance.

SCHRODER'S  
Bankrupt Stock  
at a Loss of 50  
to 75 Per Cent.

OUR  
NEW  
STORES

Several Lots of CHINA and JAPAN PRINTED SILKS.  
Several Lots of Choice DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.  
Several Lots of Best LINENS and LACE CURTAINS.

Put in This  
Sale at  
Startling  
Low Prices.

Bennett & Gentles

FANCY FEATHERS

**1c**

Schroder's Wholesale  
Price was 75c.

FANCY FEATHERS

**5c**

Schroder's Wholesale  
Price was \$1.25.

FANCY FEATHERS

**10c**

Schroder's Wholesale  
Price was \$1.50.

## LACE CURTAINS

FOR THIS WEEK,

In addition to 40 per cent saved, we

GIVE FREE,

With all Curtains at \$1.50 and over,

A Pine Brass-Mounted Pole Free.

200 pairs of Nottingham Lace  
Curtains, 84 yards long,  
double-faced fabric,  
worth 40 per cent more.....

A handsome Mounted Curtain Pole  
free of charge.

800 pairs of Nottingham Lace  
Curtains, 84 yards long,  
double-faced fabric,  
worth 40 per cent more.....

A handsome Mounted Curtain Pole  
free of charge.

200 pairs of Nottingham Lace  
Curtains, 84 yards long,  
double-faced fabric,  
worth 40 per cent more.....

A handsome Mounted Curtain Pole  
free of charge.

220 pair Nottingham Lace  
Curtains, 84 yards long,  
elegant Brussels  
effects, worth 40 per cent  
more.

A handsome Mounted Curtain Pole  
free of charge.

17 pair most elegant Not-  
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Irish Point and Brussels  
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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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**THIRTY-TWO PAGES.**

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1888.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 10 p.m. Saturday, for Missouri; generally fair; warmer; southerly winds.

The pressure is highest in the Central Mississippi Valley and lowest in Manitoba and off the North Carolina coast. Temperatures have been slight in the Missouri and Central Mississippi Valleys, but is decidedly colder in the Upper Lake Region, the Lower Mississippi Valley and the eastern part of the Ohio River. Rain and snow has been general in the cold areas east of the Ohio River, being heaviest in Georgia and North Carolina. West of the Mississippi the weather is generally fair.

The French people, naturally, dislike to point with pride to the occupants of convict cells.

The appointment of Judge Gresham is not calculated to make the Hawaiian sugar men sweet tempered.

PERHAPS in appointing Judge Gresham Mr. Cleveland wants to follow up the campaign of education with a campaign of annexation.

If the State of Illinois recovers \$2,000,000 from her eight erring State treasurers she will have a fine start towards a good roads fund.

It looks as if the Underground Wire Committee will learn more about wire-pulling than anything else while they are in the city.

THE corporation night school which Senator Cochrane says is a fixture at the State capital is very successful in making things dark for legislators. The Chicagoans are bland and insatiate.

The home rule bill will be laid before the British House of Commons to-morrow. The interest in this measure has been enhanced by the extraordinary secrecy with which it has been enveloped. Mr. Gladstone having declared that all the published reports are erroneous and fragmentary. Whatever it may be it is safe to say that its author has tried to make it fitting close of a glorious career.

THE discussion of pension reform in the Fifty-second Congress is a preparation for action on the subject in the Fifty-third. The speech delivered by Mr. Tarnay of Missouri was from the standpoint of a Union veteran who feels that the name should be an honor, not a dishonor, as the sutler pensioners have tried to make it. We are now paying probably not less than \$60,000 a year in pensions to men who have no sort of claim upon the bounty of a grateful nation. Real veterans demand that these payments be stopped.

THE Chinese who were first imported into Hawaii by Spreckels were brought on the supposition that they would be docile and work for little or nothing, but while they did not demand high wages, they exhibited a remarkable thrift. Out of their savings they began buying land themselves and to compete with the white men. This did not suit the monopolists who dictated a law prohibiting the immigration of more than 300 in three months. The treatment of "Chinese cheap labor" affords a good illustration of plutocratic methods when the plutocracy is able to dictate legislation.

THE sugar and rice plantations of Hawaii are valued at \$38,347,600, of which Americans own 75.17 per cent; English, 18.11 per cent, and native Hawaiians eight-tenths of 1 per cent. The process of absorption by which the American residents got possession of three-fourths of the land and reduced the natives to serfdom has been going on ever since 1876, but cannot continue any longer, because the Kanakas have been squeezed dry. Annexation simply means that the sugar and rice planters, numbering with their dependents, only 1,028, would procure stable markets, cable communication, postal facilities and a naval establishment, all to the tune of \$100,000,000 a year, for which no visible equivalent is offered.

THE United States Senate seems to be getting ready to Russify the American Government if it can. The treaty with the Czar could not have been approved by men devoted to the cause of liberty and progress. It is the work of those who see that ill-gotten wealth can be protected

was mapped out for him by Mr. Blaine a long time ago is credible in itself and also a confirmation, a way, of the conspiracy charge. The jingoes have been waiting for the sugar men to give the signal, and have acted according to arrangement.

It would be wrong for the Illinois Legislature to limit any citizen of Illinois to one dog. Every man has an inalienable right to keep as much hydrophobia on his premises as he sees fit, and if he lives in the country and has sheep he wants more than one dog to play with them. The world is governed too much.

THERE having been a State civil service reform law in Massachusetts for nine years, the civil service reformers of Illinois are endeavoring to bring about the enactment of a similar law in their State. Mr. Roosevelt is not present in Springfield to lend the aid of his experience to the framers of the bill, but it will doubtless be sufficiently aggressive.

SENATOR JASPER BURKS is questioning ex-Chief Sexton yesterday at the session of the Legislative Committee asked "the old fire fighter" if he did not know that he "could put a telephone wire in his mouth without hurting it." Senator Burks ought to know all about that as the wire connection between his mouth and the central office is manifest.

THE Panama Inquiry opens with a lot of testimony of ignorance very suggestive of a good deal of knowledge. The Secretary of the American Committee seems to know nothing whatever of the transactions which he recorded. The Paris convictions will serve as a stimulus if the committee is really anxious to probe the matter.

THE French people, like some other people, believe that a kick is coming to them in any event. They clamored for the conviction of the Panama managers, and they now clamor because the law has taken the very course they demanded it should take. There is something very feminine in the moods of the Gallic masses.

A PITTSBURG Journal invites Mr. Harrison to stop over in Pittsburg on his way home from Washington on the 5th of March. It is likely, however, that Mr. Harrison will request the trainmen to go through Pennsylvania a scooting. Had it not been for Pennsylvania ideas Mr. Harrison might not have had to start for Indiana this year.

THE World's Fair management has gone into the lodging-house business. Circulars have been issued offering accommodations to all who will respond with the cash, plus a liberal commission to the management, the sucker being given an option on quarters he does not see and the character of which is not guaranteed by the directory. It is good bait for gudgeons. The Chicagoans are bland and insatiate.

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In considering new dramshop legislation the General Assembly is apparently ignoring the fact, well known to the people of St. Louis, that the fatal weakness of our present dramshop law in this city is its want of proper concessions to local self-government or local option in the regulation of the saloon business.

When the French attorney of De Lesseps attempted to justify his client's conduct in the Panama swindle by saying that he was under the influence of "excessive optimism," he hit upon a clever phrase which aptly describes a product of the prevailing fever of speculation much in evidence just now in this country as well as in France.

The mental attitude which the brilliant Frenchman meant to designate is one with which Americans in the booming prosperity of the New World have become thoroughly familiar. It represents not only an ardent desire for riches, but a buoyant trust in the future and in a happy turn of fortune which will bring them. Under the complete influence of it men gain an access of bounding hopefulness which completely overcomes all consideration of prudence and sweeps away the distinction of mine and thine in the use of means to tempt Dame Fortune. The "excessive optimist" is usually a man of good intentions and of winning qualities. He has no thought of appropriating anything that does not belong to him. He is not even greedy in a mean sense, but often overflows with generosity. The trouble with him is that yielding to breezy hope and the impulses of large generosity he forgets to be just and honest. In the confident expectation of being able to replace them with largely accrued benefits the "excessive optimist" takes any means within his reach, and when the fatal turn comes that ruins his plans and blasts his hopes he stands crushed and unyielded as the looter of public treasures, the wrecker of business enterprises, the despiser of others.

"Excessive optimism" would perhaps not be such a menace to every man's property and subtle enemy of public morality if it were not that it is catching and wins so much sympathy. The mass of the people insensibly yield to its fascinations and under its influence lose that nice sense of honor and honesty which is the best safeguard of society. Attractive personality and hopefulness are permitted to obscure regard for law and obligation of right.

THE sugar and rice plantations of Hawaii are valued at \$38,347,600, of which Americans own 75.17 per cent; English, 18.11 per cent, and native Hawaiians eight-tenths of 1 per cent. The process of absorption by which the American residents got possession of three-fourths of the land and reduced the natives to serfdom has been going on ever since 1876, but cannot continue any longer, because the Kanakas have been squeezed dry. Annexation simply means that the sugar and rice planters, numbering with their dependents, only 1,028, would procure stable markets, cable communication, postal facilities and a naval establishment, all to the tune of \$100,000,000 a year, for which no visible equivalent is offered.

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by a "strong government" armed with all the weapons of imperialism and therefore sympathetic with the Russian monarch in his prosecution of nihilists. In domestic policy the same sentiment comes out in the determination to annex Hawaii, which will be the first step towards imperial dominion extending over the continent, to be sustained by a monstrous navy and a huge standing army. Analyze the situation in the light of the Hawaiian question and the Russian treaty and it will be discovered that plutocratic-imperial sentiment is at the bottom of it.

**A SOLEMN PARADE.**

The power of corporations to juggle with legislation never was more strikingly pictured than in the solemn farce of determining whether or not the electric wires in this city ought to be put underground. Regulations embodying the known will of a majority of the people of St. Louis will be enforced by the saloonkeepers themselves as the best means of protecting their own interests and increasing the respectability of their business.

The subject has been debated before a committee and will be debated again. There is a committee here taking "expert testimony" on the subject, which will be reported to the Legislature, and the subject will again receive prolonged discussion. The question will then be settled by a vote the nature of which will be determined by the ability of a few rich corporations to command votes either by wool-pulling or wire-pulling.

What expert testimony is needed to demonstrate that wires may be put underground, when wires are underground and are working far better than wires overhead in a number of cities?

What expert testimony is needed to show the necessity of putting the wires underground or the overwhelming wish of the people that they be put there when unsightly poles destroy the beauty of thousands of homes, and the tangled network of dangerous wires menace the lives of citizens and millions of dollars worth of property?

What sort of testimony is needed to prove to legislators that the wire corporations are playing them when their agents, lobbyists and tools are actively engaged in trying to fool, becloud and influence them; when statements contrary to the evidence of their senses and the inevitable judgment of common sense are poured upon them?

When legislators permit corporation banchmen to guide their investigation and to try to convince them by "expert testimony" that what has been done cannot be done, that the corporations want to do what they will not do and as Senator Cochrane puts it "half a million people dwell in contentment surrounded by a network of deadly wires," it is impossible not to believe that the proceedings on the underground wire bill are a ridiculous farce and that corporation influence and baffle has far more to do with the action of the Legislature than considerations of the public good.

**DRAM SHOP LAW.**

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THE sugar and rice plantations of Hawaii are valued at \$38,347,600, of which Americans own 75.17 per cent; English, 18.11 per cent, and native Hawaiians eight-tenths of 1 per cent. The process of absorption by which the American residents got possession of three-fourths of the land and reduced the natives to serfdom has been going on ever since 1876, but cannot continue any longer, because the Kanakas have been squeezed dry. Annexation simply means that the sugar and rice planters, numbering with their dependents, only 1,028, would procure stable markets, cable communication, postal facilities and a naval establishment, all to the tune of \$100,000,000 a year, for which no visible equivalent is offered.

THE United States Senate seems to be getting ready to Russify the American Government if it can. The treaty with the Czar could not have been approved by men devoted to the cause of liberty and progress. It is the work of those who see that ill-gotten wealth can be protected

mills in country villages, where no beer is drunk. It has been found that the city brew saloon, whose principal business it is to supply the families of workingmen with their pitchers of beer at meal times every day in the week, cannot be subjected to the same regulation as a village dogberry.

On the other hand a good excise board could easily enforce in St. Louis a State dramshop law permitting each municipality to regulate the conduct and closing of its saloons, and to determine for itself how many saloons it will tolerate with a view to the largest amount of municipal revenue the traffic can bear in addition to the State tax. Such a law would probably result in municipal regulations closing the saloons in the forenoon on Sunday and allowing them to open in the afternoon. Regulations embodying the known will of a majority of the people of St. Louis will be enforced by the saloonkeepers themselves as the best means of protecting their own interests and increasing the respectability of their business.

gerous form should be defined in the statute books with appropriate penalties.

There is going to be a poem written by Anna Rosedale, which opens thus:

I am so happy, dear, when I am near you;  
But leave for me a corner to rovers you;

I am so happy just as I am, and you;

This is very pretty, but young men may get a wrong idea from it. This particular poem

idea may have been happy "just with love," but most young women will never be happy unless new scenes and wraps are introduced. Every young man, as he pursues his course in the "grand, old world," should contrive to lay some shelves for use after the honeymoon has expired.

**O, SICKEN!** why my feelings wound  
With cabbage sold me by the pound?

Doth thou feel the luek just?

And hast thou joined a sorid trust?

Must I for one small cabbage head

Yield up my last poor hard-earned red?

Of what avail, pray, grocer, say,

Are beest eats if a man must pay

His growler savings out for weight

Of cabbage heads inadequate?

Three cents a pound? O woe to thee!

Thy cabbages are not for me!

—  
SALARIES AND SIMPLICITY.

It will be remembered that one of the reasons assigned for Judge Gresham's refusal to accept the Populist nomination for the Presidency was that he was a poor man and could not afford to give up his salary on the bench for a fruitless honor. Similar considerations have induced men well qualified for Cabinet offices to decline such positions, and it is said that much of Mr. Cleveland's difficulty in finding a Secretary of State has come from the poverty of the men to whom the honor has been offered.

What expert testimony is needed to show the necessity of putting the wires underground or the overwhelming wish of the people that they be put there when unsightly poles destroy the beauty of thousands of homes, and the tangled network of dangerous wires menace the lives of citizens and millions of dollars worth of property?

What expert testimony is needed to prove to legislators that the wire corporations are playing them when their agents, lobbyists and tools are actively engaged in trying to fool, becloud and influence them; when statements contrary to the evidence of their senses and the inevitable judgment of common sense are poured upon them?

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## DENIES THE RUMOR.

**Secretary Foster Says He Has Not Issued or Prepared to Issue Bonds.**

**HOWEVER, THE HOUSE CALLS ON HIM FOR AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.**

**The Mysterious Gold Exportations Continue, But the New York Sub-Treasury Still Has a Reserve—Gotham Bankers Indignant Over Published Statements—West Thinks Free Coinage Inevitable.**

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—**Much excitement was created in Congress by the rumor that Secretary of the Treasury Foster had for several days been quietly floating a bond issue through a syndicate of New York bankers to increase the free gold holdings in the Treasury. It was reported that the Secretary had intended to have the bonds, or certificates for bonds, disposed of and the bullion in the Treasury before any public announcement of the issue was made. President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank of New York, according to the rumor, was in Washington on Sunday last and had a long conference with Mr. Foster. It was said further that Mr. Foster then arranged with Mr. Cannon to place bonds among the banks and so avoid any apprehensions which might be aroused by disposing of the issue in the open market. Mr. Foster's plan, the report had it, was to start with an issue of \$20,000,000 and then if the drain of the Treasury gold continued to any alarming extent he would provide for an issue up to the limit of the entire amount of outstanding greenbacks, which is upward of \$360,000,000. These reports were at first discredited, but when it was pointed out that Secretary Foster had announced that he had made satisfactory arrangements with the New York bankers for the exchange of legal tender notes for gold coin, many were disposed to believe that there was some basis for the stories. What these "satisfactory arrangements" were neither the Secretary nor any of the other Treasury officials would say.

Secretary Foster, however, when asked late this afternoon if he had negotiated any issue of bonds or had issued any certificates to the New York banks for which bonds would be exchanged, denied the story absolutely.

"I have arranged for no issue," said he. "No such thing has been contemplated. There is no necessity for it."

In the face of the denial, however, the action of the New York banks in over gold to the Sub-Treasury for legal tender was generally accepted as indicating that Secretary Foster had something in the nature of a bond issue in view. This fact has been generally discussed, especially among Democrats, who are anxious lest the retiring Administration leave a crippled Treasury as an embarrassing heritage. The silence of the Treasury officials, as well as the statements of the bankers added to the feeling of uneasiness, and when the reports of a \$20,000,000 bond issue, involving a big addition to the public debt, reached the Capitol the Democrats were startled. The one feature of the report which could hardly be understood was that Secretary Foster had arranged to float the issue without a sale in open market. Under the provisions of the redemption act, which authorizes the Secretary to sell bonds to maintain the gold reserve, the bonds cannot be disposed of less than 10 per cent. The Democratic leaders were anxious to know, if this sale of bonds had been made, what price had been paid by the bankers. By the act of 1862 the minimum amount of gold to be held as reserve fund was fixed at \$100,000,000. In view of the large amount of affairs and the mystery enveloping the transaction with the New York banks the Democrats decided that a statement should be made to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. Just before the adjournment of the House yesterday Mr. Nyman of Indiana offered a resolution to that effect.

Whereas, It is currently reported that the Secretary of the Treasury intends, and has prepared, to issue Government bonds to the par value of \$50,000,000, and to sell them at private rates to a syndicate at their face value; and,

Whereas, The bonds of the character reported as being issued by the Secretary of the Treasury are selling in the market at a premium of about 14 per cent; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to inform the House of Representatives of the amount of any bonds of the Government, and if so, how, where, to whom and at what price it is proposed to dispose of the same;

The steady drain on the free gold held by the Treasury has puzzled its officials more than any other point. The reason given is that all their theories as to the course of the outflow of gold have been upset by recent events. The steady drain at the rate of \$100,000 per month can no longer be expected.

Secretary Foster has on hand about \$7,000,000 free gold and \$8,000,000 legal-tenders, which he expects to exchange for gold to the amount of \$100,000 monthly.

He also has \$100,000 in legal-tenders, which he expects to exchange before Feb. 15. This will give him about \$20,000,000 in gold coin, which is enough to meet drains for export. He expresses the opinion that the gold output within the next few months will not be as great as it has been during the past few months.

The Republicans accept the assurances of Secretary Foster that he does not consider himself in any difficulty, and are decidedly skeptical of this point. The Republicans assert that no grave mistake could be made by the administration in its handling of the situation, and that the bonds of the country are safe.

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## NEAL'S FATE.

Mrs. White's Assailant Strangled by a Mob in Tennessee.

Over 500 Men Witnessed the Execution of the Negro.

He Was Identified and Confessed His Crime.

The Sheriff at Memphis, With a Posse, Arrived Too Late to Check the Work of Determined Citizens—After the Hanging the People Quietly Dispersed—The Miscreant's Crime Was Committed Last Thursday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Last Thursday Mrs. Jack White, wife of a prominent farmer living near Collierville, Tenn., was outraged by a mob. Yesterday a posse of citizens arrested Richard Neal and two other negroes suspected of the crime. This morning Sheriff McLendon got a telegram from Collierville calling on him to summon a posse and protect the negro Richard Neal, who was reported in the hands of a mob who intended to lynch him.

The Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff Perkins and Opp at once started for the scene of trouble and expected to gather up other deputies and to summon citizens while on the hanging. The negro was in the hands of 500 citizens at Forest Hill and they were determined to lynch him if identified by Mrs. White as the man who had outraged her.

At 8 o'clock this afternoon Neal, with half a dozen other negroes, was taken before Mrs. White, who at once rushed forward toward Neal and exclaimed that he was the rascal who had taken advantage of her. Neal confessed his guilt, and warned his colored friends not to follow in his footsteps, and said he wanted all of them to meet him in heaven.

He was placed on a mule and a rope was adjusted around his neck, the other end being tied to a limb of a tree. The mule was driven from under him and the wretch slowly strangled to death. The scene of the execution overlooked the spot where Neal had committed the crime. When he was dead the crowd, numbering some 500 men, dispersed.

Sheriff McLendon with his deputies arrived to-day to prevent the hanging. The negroes generally thought and said that Neal had met his just dues. Preston Roberts, a prominent negro, made a speech saying that if Neal was guilty he ought to be hung.

The body of Neal was taken down by the Sheriff and taken to Graysboro, where the inquest was held. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by hanging at the hands of parties unknown to the jury. Neal's corpse was afterwards turned over to his wife, who lives at Forest Hill.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.  
FOWLER, Ind., Feb. 11.—The citizens of Fowler were thrown into a great state of excitement this morning when it was learned "W. P. Fowl" one of our leading citizens, certainly, are that while he and his wife were asleep in the same bed in their bedroom this morning, some feed entered the house and the bed, placed a No. 22 revolver so near him as to burn his night clothes and fired, the bullet hitting the breast muscle. His heart, its exact course, is not yet known and his condition is critical. He is growing worse. No doctor can be found to the purpose, and no one can tell what may be assigned. He is one of the best men here and without an enemy.

RESULT OF AN OLD FEUD.  
OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 11.—Patrick Fox shot and mortally wounded Wm. Bowser here this afternoon. Fox is a grocery delivery man, married and his victim is a saloonkeeper. Both men have resided here all their lives. The trouble grew out of an old feud between them. Fox is in jail.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

A Boy Rolls Down 150 Feet With a Horse and Wagon—Other Accidents.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning Walter Jones, a boy living at Vinc and Stanley avenues, was driving a grocery wagon along Blenden place, about seventy-five feet west of the city limits. The wagon slipped over an embankment and dragged the horse and driver down a distance and fell. Jones was picked up in an unconscious condition. Dr. R. M. Benton said that his injuries were serious but not necessarily fatal. The wagon was damaged \$25. The horse and wagon belonged to Edward Koch of 601 New Manchester road.

At 7:15 o'clock last evening a surrey driven by T. C. Cox, a boy employed at the Poor House, collided with a buggy belonging to Miss L. Cunningham of 2645 Dalton avenue in Avenue K near 13th high. The surrey was driven by John Cunningham. In the surrey was Cosgrove Mrs. Gallagher, the wife of the Superintendent of the Poor-house, her daughter and Mrs. Van Allen. The surrey was drawn by a team of two bays which was driven by Mrs. Cunningham, who was accompanied by her nephew, William Sprague. None of them were hurt.

William H. Johnson, 18 years old, was taken to the City Hospital yesterday afternoon. He had his feet frozen when he was at the 5th Street Fire Co.'s establishment on the 5th inst. His feet may have been amputated.

At 5 o'clock yesterday, while engine No. 62 of the Poor-house was switching in Parker & Russell's brick yard on Madison and Wyoming street, a freight car was upset and H. F. Ahrens, a brakeman, was thrown to the ground and had his ankle sprained.

William Hasenpusch, 18 years old, fell on the sidewalk in front of the Alexian Brothers hospital with a right hip broken. He fell out of a second-story window at his boarding house, No. 6801 Grand Avenue, yesterday evening.

At 12:30 o'clock, a plasterer living at 236 Clark avenue, was thrown from the seat of a wagon he was driving, while turning out of the street car tracks, corner of Eleventh and Clark. The wagon was overturned and thereby occasion a loss to the lines that have established themselves on this side of the tracks. The accident occurred on a certain railroad circular that unless some change in patronage is made the St. Louis freight terminal may be abandoned.

AN UNAPPRECIATED ADVANTAGE.

Shippers Fail to Avail Themselves of St. Louis Terminal.

Some of the eastbound railway lines that have freight terminals in this city complain that, although they transferred their terminal from East St. Louis to St. Louis at the request of receivers and shippers in order to spare them the haul across the bridge, at whose instance the move was made last morning, and received a severe cut on his right cheek.

Edward Hasenpusch, 18 years old, fell on the sidewalk in front of the Alexian Brothers hospital with a right hip broken. He was sent to the City Hospital.

A boy's buggy belonging to Boiler Inspector Burke became frightened while standing in front of the famous clothing store at 5 o'clock last evening and ran away, damaging the vehicle to the extent of \$40.

Minna Gale Haynes Will Retire.

New York, Feb. 11.—It was foreseen that Mrs. Minna Gale Haynes had publicly announced her determination to retire from the stage at the end of the present season. Mr. Haynes says, however, that she wishes to emphatically deny the rumor that Mrs. Haynes' retirement is due to the fact that the present season has not been a financial success. She will, however, do more after her marriage and he is perfectly willing that she should. It is no longer necessary for her to remain on the stage, he decided now of her own will and accord to retire.

## ONE CIVILLY DEAD

Writes a Live Letter On the Condition of Affairs at the Missouri Penitentiary.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The following very interesting communication to the Post-Dispatch was accompanied by a private note giving, confidentially, the identity of the writer, a convict in the Missouri Penitentiary at Jefferson City:

"I have been in this institution under a five year sentence of little more than two years. I have an opportunity of sending this letter out without its going through the office," and while I have never intentionally violated a rule since I have been here and realize that I am doing so now, I do not hesitate to do so, because I contend that the rules are not made for the people on the outside. Which, I think, will result in some needed changes in this institution. I have never been mistreated. I am not a professional criminal, and they make me because I am only here if it is not my coming here and obeys the rules he will be mistreated. Those who are convicts in this institution are not professionals. Capt. Bradberry and Tolan probably know as many of this class as any other. I refer to what are known as 'professionals.' Capt. Bradberry and Tolan are always fully discharged of personal abuse, or he has not admitted men to the home and kept them there illegally; the management has always fully discharged their duty in auditing the accounts. Most of the time the management has virtually admitted the first charge, namely, that it is not possible to get a man to admit his liability to super self by manual labor. I have been able to super self myself though I have reported no disability found.

The soldiers' controversy, so far as the management is concerned, has come into more personal abuse of all those who have disapproved of the management, and has not been given a view to diverting attention from the real point of view. The charges preferred against the management are not true. Most of the time the management has been fully discharged of personal abuse, or he has not admitted men to the home and kept them there illegally; the management has always fully discharged their duty in auditing the accounts. Most of the time the management has virtually admitted the first charge, namely, that it is not possible to get a man to admit his liability to super self by manual labor. I have been able to super self myself though I have reported no disability found.

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## METEOR LIKE.

The Coming of Deputy Cavagnac Into French History.

Regarded by the Whole Nation as the Strong Man in France.

HE IS NOW AN AVOWED CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The Events of the Past Week Has Paved the Way for Another Ministerial Crisis—Public Opinion on the Sentences of De Lesseps and His Associates—The Great Engineer Will Never Go to Prison—French Affairs.

PANS, Feb. 11.—The dramatic feature of the week has been the coming of a man into French history. For months France has sought in vain for a strong man. Wednesday his name was known. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in the morning, insignificant unheralded as plain Cavagnac, the ordinary Deputy. He left it a colossal figure, filling the horizon. Homeric in his sudden greatness. In no other country in the world is such a theoric change possible. He did not even, like Byron, wake one morning to find himself famous. He found himself suddenly the first figure in the nation without an intervening night. The phrases with which he shook the Government and all but overturned it Wednesday were commonplace enough and had been said again and again. It was the seizing of the supreme moment for saying them that made him great, enabled him to carry with him all the Chamber practically against the Government. The very heart of the speech recited the most obvious thing possible, simply that the Panama scandal was being used by politicians. But there was something in it that the Republic must not be condemned for the sins of individuals, that the stain must be wiped out, a not so on. In the end the order of the day was voted.

His speech will be placarded throughout the length and breadth of the land, and he himself will be placed on the highest pedestal. He went into the Chamber an ordinary Deputy, like many others. He went out the acknowledged candidate for the presidency, and a politician who will doubtless be called on soon to form a new ministry. All France is rejoicing that it has found a man to turn to in these days of kaleidoscopic change of government.

A trifling accident brings home more forcibly than columns of talk the widespread belief among all classes in the dishonesty and corruption of the great men of France. A worthy couple living at Biarritz cannot be made to believe that 600 francs will not obtain any favor from the President of the Republic himself. Some time ago they offered this bribe to M. Carnot, begging that he would hasten the judicial proceedings in connection with a case which they were anxious to have settled. M. Carnot sent back the 600 francs, but the would-be corruptors evidently kept on with regard to political honesty, again forwarded the same sum to the Elysée. This time a police commissary begged them as he returned their money not to attempt the bribery of the President of the Republic any more.

THE WAY FOR A CRISIS.

The events of the week in Paris have paved the way for another cabinet crisis. The one subject of discussion for the last three days has been the sentencing of the Panama prisoners. Not even when Deputy Delahaye made his first speech against the Panama company in the Chamber or when the directors and Sans-Léroy and Eiffel were arrested has the excitement in the streets and cafes and theaters run so high as on the afternoon when the sentences were announced. At 5 o'clock all Paris was in the streets.

The journals got out special editions, yet the newspapers did not half supply the demand. The delivery men were besieged by crowds of men and women from the moment they left the publication offices. Many lost their bundles in trying to transfer them to the newspaper booths, the wrappers were torn off, and, despite the interference of the police, the "specials" were scattered broadcast in the crowds. The excitement before the booths in the vicinity of the Palais Bourbon all but caused a riot. Deputies ran from the lobbies and officials left the public offices deserted to pay for fifty or seventy-five centimes, or a franc, newspapers which ordinarily sell for ten or fifteen centimes.

POPULAR OPINION.

The popular opinion as heard from the crowds in the street was that the sentences were just and that the evidence could have warranted none other. The clamor as to the cruelty of sentencing Ferdinand de Lesseps was raised the next day by the press, part of which would have attacked any decision, so as to hear from the Government and especially the Minister of Justice. The rest of the press, so free with its denunciations, had reluctantly admitted the possibility of suppression of all further investigation, as the editors have already too much compromised for their profit or convenience and by continued probing would be shown in a still more unavoidable light.

As far as Eiffel, Chasseloup-Laubat and Ottu are concerned, most people are as for Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose condemnation was forced upon the judges by his implication in the same fraudulent transactions with the others, it is generally understood that he will never go to prison. Some of them would be pardoned. In legal circles especially the sentences are pronounced to be unexceptionable.

There is no doubt that next to the political considerations which influenced the judges to base their sentences strictly upon the evidence the guarantees syndicate swindle mitigated most strongly against the possibility of the discharge of the prisoners. The decision dwelt at special length upon the fact that the Crémieux syndicate for undertaking a slight risk received almost 2,000,000 francs, while subsequent syndicates, which under no risks at all received much heavier compensation. The internal evidence, were so incongruous as to prove fraud, of which all directors, including Ferdinand de Lesseps, must have been cognizant. On this one point, according to the decision, every director would have been liable, without exception, of the abundant testimony given in corroboration to the determination of the court.

RUSSIA'S RIFLE SCANDAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The Russian rifle-scandal bids fair to surpass the Loewen rifle-scandal in Germany and to occupy with its second place just below the Panama scandal of France and the bank scandal of Italy. Two hundred thousand small caliber rifles of the new pattern have

been found to be practically useless and the investigation is still incomplete. Materials provided of government expense have been furnished by military officials who have informed the committee as to the differences. The machinery in the new small arms factory near Higa was rendered inadequate to its work by similar dishonesty on the part of the officer who superintended its equipment. The total loss of the Government will not fall far short of \$1,000,000.

THE AMERICAN BRANCH.

SECRETARY COMES THIS TO THROW LIGHT ON THAT MYSTERIOUS BLOTTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Warrants may be issued for the arrest of certain officers of the American branch of the Panama Canal Co. They were subpoenaed to appear before the House investigating committee this morning, but attorney General Robins served by an officer of the Justice Dept., Mr. Bayard of New York, who is in possession of the correspondence and books of the company was expected to produce the documents to-day. He has telegraphed that he would appear, but strangely enough nothing was heard or seen of him by the committee. It was thought that he was acting under advice of counsel, and Col. Fellows, Chairman of the committee, announced that on Monday he would apply to the House for authority to issue a warrant. Col. Fellows decided that the committee must remain and that its subpoenas could not be discharged without risk of arrest. The other members of the committee agreed with the chairman that, if there were any disposition on the part of the witnesses to ignore subpoenas, it would be the duty of the committee to take them. The only available witness this morning was Secretary Colone, who has already testified at two hearings before the committee. Secretary Colone was of the belief that he would not be called upon again and attended the hearing to see what his colleagues in the American branch would do. They failed to appear, and Secretary Colone was recalled, greatly to his astonishment, to give further explanations of various items in that mysterious blotter, which he produced at the last meeting. Mr. Geary had been closely examining the document and made out a bill of \$20,000, which he said was the exact amount of the fees paid to the New York lawyer. Mr. Geary asked Mr. Colone to explain, but the Secretary said that, although the greater part of the book was in his own handwriting, he could not say which was the amount of the fee.

"You have said that you kept a record of only the amounts you expended," said Mr. Geary, "now how does that statement get into your blotter?"

Mr. Colone hesitated a moment and replied, "I don't know. The money was paid out by Mr. Seligman, the banker, on account of the French company."

Mr. Geary, who found that this blind way of bookkeeping was carried out in accounting for the "petty cash" of \$100 a day, turned over to President Thompson. On one hand, the amount of the check charged to Mr. Geary and then to the French company, and the amount, and then another and lesser amount is carried out. This aroused the suspicion that one set of figures represented the charge to the French company, and the other the actual amount paid out. In one item \$100 is the amount of the check charged to Mr. Geary, and then following the figures "22," Col. Geary wanted Mr. Colone to explain, but he professed to be ignorant of what the different figures signified.

Mr. Colone, in fact, was not so positive in statements as he has been in previous hearings. Col. Fellows asked Mr. Colone where the correspondence made to the home office could be found. Mr. Colone said they were in the custody of counsel. He did not know whether they were held by Mr. Harstow, Mr. Stetson or Mr. Seligman. Col. Fellows asked if it was not the fact that Mr. Thompson had abandoned Government communications at Panama just before he became connected with the American company. Mr. Colone explained that this Government had protested against Great Britain's establishing a coaling station at Belize and to furnish an example, the United States had established one at Balboa on Panama. Fellows announced that the committee would go to New York to-morrow, and would begin hearings at the post-office at 10:30 Monday morning. Mr. Seligman, the banker, Mr. Adams of Drexel, Morgan & Co., N.Y., Aspinwall and E. Ward, who holds some of the most important books, have been summoned to appear. If they ignore this second summons the committee will request authority to issue warrants of arrest.

Mr. Maffitt Declares Himself.

Charles C. Maffitt, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, last night for the first time declared the position he would take in the national campaign. He was surrounded by a dozen or more intimate friends in the Laclede and during a discussion of Mayoralty aspirants Mr. Maffitt said:

"I will not be a candidate for Mayor of St. Louis I am for Mayor of St. Louis I am for Mr. James Bannerman, he is a man of great ability and energy and I will do my best to help him. I suppose that is plain enough language."

Mr. Maffitt did not say that he anticipated taking an active part in the city campaign but stated in most emphatic terms that his choice for Mayor was Mr. Bannerman.

They Want Money.

There has been plenty of money for Democratic ward workers so far, and little for the Republicans. The committee, who are consequence are getting restless. At the meeting of the Central Committee yesterday this matter of finances was discussed at length and it was decided to send out a committee at once to see if a campaign fund could be raised. F. B. Brownell of the Central Committee, who were instructed to look over the ground and be ready to tell at the next meeting in round numbers how much money could be raised.

A Bannerman Endorsement.

The Nineteenth Ward Democratic Club held an enthusiastic meeting last Thursday evening at their Wigwam at Twenty-third and Chestnut streets. After a lengthy debate the question was passed unanimously endorsing Hon. James Bannerman for Mayor. All Democrats of the ward are invited to attend the next meeting on next Saturday, when Mr. Bannerman and other aspirants for office will address the meeting.

Political Notes.

The Bernheimer Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward will hold a meeting next Saturday night at Kroun's Hall. Twentieth and Bissell streets, to formally endorse the candidacy of Marcus Bernheimer for Mayor. Chris Von der Abe and other leaders of the ward promise a large turnout.

The Multum in Parvo Eschre Club was very pleased to meet last Thursday evening by Miss Clara Hannan of 222 Page avenue. The prize-winners were as follows: Miss Esther Tracy, first lady's prize; Mr. John G. Gear, second gentleman's prize; Mrs. Ella Scott, second lady's prize, and Mr. Eugene Leboeuf, second gentleman's prize. The next meeting of the club will take place at the residence of Miss Mamie Feehan of Arlington avenue.

Mr. W. A. Kirchoff of 2822 Locust avenue has received from visiting her father, Rev. Dr. George A. Bowes, at Peabody, Mass.

## NOONAN MEN.

They Caucused in City Counselor Marshall's House.

Delegation to Be Furnished by the Missouri Club.

THE MAYOR'S STRENGTH SHOWN BY THE POLITICIANS PRESENT.

His Honor's Promise to His Allies—State Representative Guido Robyn Tells the Republican Central Committee Some Legislative Secrets—Moffatt Comes Out for Bannerman—The Bernheimer Mass Meeting—The Two Conventions—The Republican Finances—Political News.

The first big caucus of the campaign was held last night in the library of the handsome Lafayette avenue home of City Counselor William G. Marshall. Naturally it was a Noonan caucus, and the Mayor himself was present to meet his allies and plan the campaign.

The Noonan caucuses have been held hitherto in North St. Louis, but it was found to be impossible to keep the news about them quiet when they were held here. Last night's caucus was to be a general one, with most of the other workers of the Missouri Association, the Mayor's campaign club, present, and important campaign plans were to be discussed. Accordingly it was decided to hold it in the City Councilor's house, a place which has never before entertained politicians, and about the last one where we would look for a cause.

W. H. SWIFT PRESIDES.

The Noonan men began to arrive in cars and struggled up the steps at 10 o'clock. By about thirty more were present. Then Counselor Marshall called the meeting to order and nominated W. H. Swift as chairman. He took the chair, and Charles Billings, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction, was made secretary. The roll of the wards was then called, with this result:

WHO WERE THERE?

First Ward—Cunningham.

Second Ward—Owen and Haggerty.

Third Ward—No representative.

Fourth Ward—Hoche of the Street Department.

Fifth Ward—Schneider and Biharis.

Sixth Ward.

Seventh—Frank Witter.

Eighth—George Gonellaus.

Ninth—Charles Ninehart.

Tenth—Tom Cosgrove and Dwyer.

Eleventh—John C. Lohrum.

Twelfth—Jos. Israel.

Thirteenth—The President of the Brewers' Union.

Fourteenth—John Bunter and Alex Shumate.

Fifteenth—A. J. Sippy and Pat O'Connell.

Sixteenth—The Mayor, Secretary Brennan and W. P. Macklin.

Seventeenth—No representative.

Eighteenth—William Haney.

Nineteenth—F. P. McGuigan.

Twenty-first—W. E. Swift.

Twenty-second—R. S. McDonald.

Twenty-third—John L. Cunningham and his son Dan.

Twenty-fourth—Barney O'Reilly and J. J. McGarr.

Twenty-fifth—Robt. Fox, Mat Ryan, Jr. and Tom Connors.

Twenty-sixth—No representative.

Twenty-seventh—No representative.

Twenty-eighth—No representative.

The wards were all reported to be in good condition and Mr. Swift, after all the reports had been made, declared that there was no reason to doubt that the convention would be carried by the Noonan men. Mayor Noonan was then called to speak, and so he did. He reminded the caucus that in the face of a hostile city administration he had done his best to keep the city in the lead, and during the last four years had plucked victory from the jaws of defeat. He should do the same thing this time, and every ward should share in the fruits of his success.

The next caucus will be held in the Fagin Building, on Olive near Ninth, on Tuesday evening, the meeting of the Missouri Association of the ward is to report fifteen names and Comptroller Marshall and the Mayor are to choose the Noonan delegates.

Robyn and Hobbs.

It seems there is some ill-feeling on the part of State Representative Guido A. Robyn towards Senator William A. Hobbs of St. Louis and State Representative Julius Wurtzburger. One would judge so, at least, from the address made by Representative Robyn yesterday afternoon to some of his colleagues of the City Central Republicans Committee, in the presence of Congressmen Richard Bartholdt, Charles Schweihshardt and several other leading Republicans.

Representative Robyn came to St. Louis, Friday night, from Jefferson City, and as soon as he got home his friends began to ask him what he meant by trying to reduce Robyn's salary.

Representative Robyn explained again and again that the bill he introduced in the Legislature had no such object, but the annoying question followed him wherever he went all day long. A meeting of the Central Committee was called yesterday afternoon at the saloon of Schwelchhardt, and the rendezvous of the members was in that place. Representative Robyn got around about 7 o'clock, and at the first question about the bill levelled at him he lost his temper.

MR. ROBYN'S LITTLE GAME.

"I tell you that I've been misrepresented by Billy Hobbs and Julius Wurtzburger," said he. "They know perfectly well that my bill didn't touch the office of the Recorder of Voters in St. Louis, but they wanted to go around and cry babies so they could hurt me. Billy Hobbs hates me because I am in the Central Committee, and Julius is jealous of me because I got on the Railway Committee and he didn't. I told Julius what that bill was; they understand it perfectly, yet they were willing to scare the clerks down here and work up a noise about it." Robyn was asked if he intended to call on the county recorder, and I explained to him that I couldn't come right out on the floor and say so, because the county legislators would try to interfere with our county offices and let them know what was going on.

W. H. SWIFT.

"What do you mean by trying to reduce Robyn's salary?" asked a member of the committee.

"Yes, he did. He asked me before the committee to do it."

ROBINS' HORSES ASSESSMENT.

"Were you on the Central Committee when Mr. Hobbs was elected, Mr. Robyn, and don't you know that he paid \$200 to get a office that pays him \$4,000?"

All the members of the committee smiled and laughed. "I paid it," Mr. Hobbs said to get that once Mr. Wurtzburger knows all about

it. He was on the committee then, and I wasn't. I'm green in politics," said another member of the committee, "but you're a damn kick for your age."

"That's all right," said Representative Robyn. "I suppose I'm going to let a man like Julius Wurtzburger ride me up with one kick. He tried to do the same to me, but I'm not afraid of him. Making the street railway put conductors on every car. He came to Fashland and me and we were both there. He said, 'I'll give you \$1,000 if you'll let me withdraw the bill.' I said, 'When the bill is withdrawn, I'll give you \$1,000.'"

"The author of the bill has asked me to withdraw this bill from the consideration of the committee."

THE RAILWAY MEN.

"Fashland and I didn't know what to say for a minute, and then Counselor Marshall moved the bill out of the committee. Julius Wurtzburger rode me up with one kick. He tried to do the same to me, but I'm not afraid of him. Making the street railway put conductors on every car. He came to Fashland and me and we were both there. He said, 'I'll give you \$1,000 if you'll let me withdraw the bill.' I said, 'When the bill is withdrawn, I'll give you \$1,000.'

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THE RAILROAD MEN.

"Fashland and I didn't know what to say for

## HAD THEIR SAY

**Testimony Taken on the Subject of Overhead Wires.**

**Chief Lindsay and Ex-Chief Sexton Give Their Opinions.**

**THE WIRES ARE A CONSTANT MENACE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.**

**They Impede the Work of the Fire Department and Place the Lives of the Firemen in Jeopardy—Senator Burks Acts as an Interlocutor for the Wire Companies—Superintendent of Lighting Andrew J. O'Reilly Makes Some Very Ridiculous Statements.**

Testimony was taken yesterday afternoon in the reading room of the Laclede Hotel in relation to the overhead wire problem. The Senate committee of six appointed to visit St. Louis and gather information for the enlightenment of the Senators in voting upon the Stone bill to bury the troublesome, unsightly and dangerous wires, worked all the afternoon and heard a mass of evidence. The committee is also empowered to examine the asylum for the blind at Morgan and Nineteenth streets, report its condition and make some recommendation as to whether it is advisable to appoint a commission to build a new asylum and sell the present site, which has become extremely valuable.

The committee is also appointed only yesterday and reached the city Friday night, but as rapid as was its movement its coming was known, and yesterday morning the corridors of the Laclede Hotel were thronged with people interested in the wire question in one way or another.

Senator Yeater of Sedalia is chairman and the members are Senators Sebes of Carrollton, Burks of St. Francis, Newberry of Madison, Stephens of Linn, and Baskett of Randolph. Among those who stood about and conversed as the Senators came straggling down from breakfast were observed the Stone bill's arch enemy, Senator McGinnis, George F. Durant, Manager of the Bell Telephone Co., Lawyer Thompson, attorney for that company; Senator Tunnell of Webster and a number of politicians, electrical experts, fire department attaches and general utility men always found where legislative committees are at work. The first thing the committee did was to hold a secret meeting, a motion to that end having been made by Dr. Newberry. Senators McGinnis and Tunnell were the only outsiders allowed to remain in the room. When the executive session came to an end and the doors were thrown open, Senator Newberry announced that the committee had organized by the selection of Charles E. Yeater as Chairman, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate as Sergeant-at-Arms, Doockeeper Stanton of the Senate as Doockeeper, Mr. Morrissey, Clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, Stenographer.

Senators Newberry, Stephens and Baskett were made a sub-committee on Asylums for the Blind, and it was agreed that they should

lead the asylums right away and return in time to take part in the proceedings of the afternoon session. The committee also decided to issue summonses for a number of expert witnesses. The Sergeant-at-Arms at once started out with papers for Fire Chief John Lindsay, Superintendent Higgins of the fire alarm system and Dr. H. Clay Sexton, former Commissioner of Public Works who were also forwarded for L. C. Barker, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co., George F. Durant, Marcus Bernheimer, ex-President of the Merchants' Exchange, Mr. Saunders of Janis, Saunders & Co., George Gross, Superintendent of the Electrical Bureau, Mr. C. C. Moore, Mr. C. C. Moore, President George Burnet of the Board of Public Improvements, City Counselor William O. Marshall, ex-City Counselor Leverett Bell, Mayor Noonan and Charles Sutter, conduit expert. The committee adjourned until 3 p.m.

At the Stone, the father of the bill to bury the wires, was not present during the morning session, but when the committee began to assemble for the afternoon session he was on hand and became an interested observer of the day's proceedings.

Before going on with the hearing of testimony Senator Burks demanded another recess and the committee was again excused. When the committee concluded to open the doors H. Clay Sexton, formerly Chief of the Fire Department of St. Louis, was informed that the committee had decided to dispense with the services of a stenographer. Then the committee went forward with the work without any record of testimony being kept.

**EX-CHIEF SEXTON'S TESTIMONY.**

Ex-Chief Sexton testified that he understood the provisions of the Stone bill and was familiar with the system of electric wires in the city. He said: "I have never seen any overhead wires, as they are dangerous to the men working at fires. When I was chief of the Fire Department a number of my men were killed because they knew well the danger that I always instructed the firemen to wear rubber gloves when at work among the wires. I am frequently told the wires and insulators to the men to hold back and placing ladders and in that respect serious objectionable."

"What is their effect in reference to setting buildings on fire? Do you know that there have ever caused fires in the city?" asked Chairman Yeater.

"I have heard that they have set many buildings on fire."

"I object to that," said Senator Burks, "as being hearsay testimony. Does he know that it is ever dangerous to handle fire?"

Chairman Yeater interposed that if the Senators should insist that the rules of evidence observed by courts be enforced it would be well to do so, but the committee was striving for the truth. He repeated the question: "Do these wires ever get in the way of the firemen?"

"You bet your life they do," said the witness.

"Explain how."

"I will look out of the window and see for yourself. They are strung along in front of the buildings, and when you go to put up a ladder they are in the way. I have often had to stop the work and wait for the wires to be moved. At the recent fire at Fourth and Washington avenue the firemen were delayed immensely at first. The time is the important time in our work."

"A moment at the beginning is worth an hour afterward."

"What do you know about putting electric wires underground?"

"I went to Chicago not long ago to inquire into the underground system in that city. All the wires in Chicago are below the surface."

"The trolley wires too?"

"Yes, they are underground. You can't see a wire in the city."

"I want to speak with the witness and asked if he had examined the Stone bill so as to be able to give its provisions, and the witness replied that he had not."

Chairman Yeater advised the committee had neglected to bring a copy of the bill, but had telegraphed for one and it had not arrived. At his request the witness stated that the bill required that all the wires except the trolley be buried. It gave the companies two years in which to bury them and if they did not do so, the city would have the right to compel them to prepare conduits and run the wires through them.

"By 'the city' was meant the Board of Public Works."

"Which are the more dangerous?" asked

Senator Burks of the witness, "the telephone wires or the trolley?"

"The witness could not answer that, nor could he tell the voltage of the telephone wires, 'but,' said he, "they are all dangerous if they come in contact with each other." The witness and it's a shame and disgrace to have them stretched over big poles all through the city."

Senator Stephens asked if there were not occasions under which a man might be killed by a trolley wire.

"I think it has happened."

Then Senator Burks, "if the Legislature should pass the law, where would the companies go for their franchises?"

"To the Board of Public Improvements I suppose."

The witness was asked if he did not know that there was already a conduit in St. Louis for the telephone wires?

"Don't you know that the telephone and other companies have asked the city to determine to put all the wires in one conduit, it could do it and the wires could be successfully operated."

"It could be done."

"Did I understand you to say that the conduit system was more dangerous to human life than overhead wires?" asked Senator Yeater.

"Yes, because it would be dangerous to go down into the conduit to repair the wires."

"Is it the general public's opinion?"

Broad smiles illumined the faces of the listeners, and Senator Yeater thought he had not made a mistake.

"How do you make that out?" he said.

"On account of accidents to men handling the wires."

"We are talking about the whole human family," said Senator Burks, highly elated at helping the firemen.

"The Postal and Western Union companies were the first to cause a nuisance and serve as an obstruction to the firemen. Some men had been shocked and burned by these, though not dangerously."

Replying to Senator Newberry the witness said that, although while he was in the Fire Department he had never seen any wires which were constantly in dread of the wires."

The fire alarm telegraph wires were the first erected in the city. They were not a nuisance, but were useful to the public."

"Then the telephone wires are perfectly harmless?"

"That you could stick the end of one in your mouth and it wouldn't hurt you."

"Then the old chief is right."

In answer to Senator Newberry the witness said that, although while he was in the Fire Department he had never seen any wires which were constantly in dread of the wires."

The fire alarm telegraph wires were the first erected in the city. They were not a nuisance, but were useful to the public."

"But O'Reilly is right."

But Mr. O'Reilly was persistent. He repeated his position that the wires were abominable.

"What is the danger?" asked Senator Yeater.

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## ON THEIR METTLE.

The German Socialists Worsted in Debate in the Reichstag.

HERR RICHTER DRIVES BEBEL INTO A FATAL ADMISION.

Liebknecht Defends the Mission of His Party—The Army Will Must Wait Till After the Easter Recess—Pleasures of the Berlin American Colony—The Great Social Event.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—For five successive days during the past week the Reichstag discussed the merits and demerits of socialism. No special resolution was involved, yet the debate assumed the proportions of a political event through a series of interesting phases, at first of small apparent moment, but rapidly developing into a general battle, which excited all parties and arrested the attention of the whole country. Herr Bebel opened the debate with an oration in which he claimed, as usual, that socialism was a means of redemption for society.

Herr Bachem, Centrist, called Herr Bebel's exposition mere platitude, leaving untouched the practical question of how socialism could reconstruct society.

Herr Liebknecht boasted of the speedy triumph of socialism, and he reproached the Reichstag for indulging in an academic debate as a diversion from the army bill. Asked to define the socialist programme, he declared that the party made war upon abuses and did not dream of organizing a brand new politico-social state.

Herr Richter Freislinger made one of the finest speeches ever heard from him. He poured scorn upon socialism as a fraud upon the masses and upon the Socialist leaders as self-appointed apostles of the oppressed, whom they deluded. He said that among thinking men Socialist theories were bankrupt.

The debate was attended by several exchanges of humorous language. On one occasion Herr Bebel, stung by the sarcasm of Herr Richter, jumped up and shouted: "The citizens of our socialist state did not obey us; we would refuse them bread."

"Ab," said Herr Richter, "you would force them to work under the penalty of death by starvation."

This reply was greeted with applause in all parts of the house. The hit made by Herr Richter's oration is evidenced by the fact that the Centrists, hitherto impotent in the one-man-one-vote system, have resolved to publish it, together with the speeches of Herr Bebel, Liebknecht and Bachem for distribution among the working classes.

Talk in the lobby of the Reichstag turned upon the possibility of Herr Richter's speech assisting in bringing about the much hoped-for coalition of various groups into a law and order party against the socialists. But the Freislinger and Centre parties are separated by a gulf which it is not possible permanently to bridge. They can only co-operate upon special conditions.

The Committee on the Army Bill is proceeding so slowly with its work that the bill is not likely to come up for the second reading until after the Easter recess.

The cholera at Hall has died out. Prof. Pfehl, of the Government Hygienic Institute returned to Berlin to-day, leaving his colleague, Dr. Zentherhoff in Halle as Government Representative. Speaking at a party banquet in Halle last evening, Dr. Pfehl congratulated the clergymen and medical men present upon the success of the efforts made to stamp out the plague, and the twenty-eight accessions. The meetings still continue with much interest.

**RELIGIOUS NEWS.**  
ATTEMPT OF THE CORRIGAN PARTY TO DIS-  
CREDIT CARDINAL GIBBON.

## NOT HARMONY NOW

THE STRANGE SET OF ECONOMISTS ON THE  
VERGE OF DISRUPTION.

A RECEIVER MAY BE APPOINTED TO  
WIND UP ITS AFFAIRS.

CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION DIS-  
SATISFIED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRUSTEE DUNN.—THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA LOOKING FOR A BIG SLICE OF THE PROPERTY—STORY OF THE QUEER PEOPLE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.—The filing of the bill in equity against the Harmony Society for the appointment of a receiver and the prospects of proceeding in escutcheon, has awakened some of the depositions of the Economic Society. The institution, known as the Farmer's Saving Bank, at Beaver Falls, and a run was inaugurated this morning. A crowd surrounded the bank when the doors opened, but all demands were promptly filled, and at noon confidence was greatly restored. The officers of the bank say they have enough money to pay everything in full. The business men of Beaver express entire confidence in the institution.

The story of dissatisfaction with John Dunn, the new head of the Economists, and the filing of a petition for the appointment of a receiver by certain members of the society, was fully told in these dispatches on Friday last. Now in addition to this complication, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has entered the legal battle for the possession of the immense wealth of the Economic Society, and its confiscation by the State. It will be a proceeding in escutcheon, based on established precedent of eminent legal authority and an act of Assembly forbidding the conduct of societies whose principles are at variance with public custom and against the spirit of the Constitution.

Bishop Wigger some years ago instructed his priests to refuse the sacrament to parents who sent their children to public schools. The practice has much extended. It is now common to do without the sacrament because of this rule he could not be buried in consecrated ground. Every priest was considered discontented among the Catholics of the Newark diocese. Parents were asked what their son's confession if he had attended a parochial school. If the answer was in the negative the priest refused to give absolution.

DECLINED BY RICHTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Mr. Satoll has ordered a meeting of the New York Diocesan Council at St. Thomas Church, Broadway, with the Bishop closed, compelling English-speaking parishioners to attend St. Mary's German Church, and has commanded him to abrogate a law which he made his priests to observe. The Bishop's decree has in his desk at the Catholic University at Washington a paper bearing the bishop's signature agreeing to do what was ordered. The law fails to enforce the delegate's orders it is probable that he will be summoned to Washington to make an explanation.

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IT IS A QUEER RELIGION THAT TEACHES FIRST THAT THIEF AND LIE ARE SIN, THEN THAT INTEGRITY AND HONESTY ARE SIN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Archbishop Corrigan refused this morning to discuss a dispatch from Rome stating that he had attempted to discredit Cardinal Gibbons and diminish the prestige of Mr. Satoll. Your correspondent is in a position to give a most unqualified and authoritative denial to the report that the appointment of the apostolic delegate was directed or remotely brought about by the suppression or delay in sending information with regard to the opinion of the American Archbishops concerning the establishment of a permanent delegation. When the question was submitted to the great council of seven bishops, it was voted unanimously against a permanent delegation. Archbishop Ireland alone voted in its favor, while Cardinal Gibbons, with his usual frankness, had it instantly communicated to Mr. Satoll. A few hours later he wrote a letter officially informing the American Archbishops that the Pope had sent him before Mr. O'Connell. The Pope, however, did not act in ignorance when he confirmed Mr. Satoll. The late Bishop Corrigan's adherents, their quibbles and misstatements have, it is feared, offended the Pope.

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TALK IN THE LOBBY OF THE REICHSTAG TURNED UPON THE POSSIBILITY OF HERR RICHTER'S SPEECH ASSISTING IN BRINGING ABOUT THE MUCH HOPEFUL COALITION OF VARIOUS GROUPS INTO A LAW AND ORDER PARTY AGAINST THE SOCIALISTS. BUT THE FREISLINGER AND CENTRE PARTIES ARE SEPARATED BY A GULF WHICH IT IS NOT POSSIBLE PERMANENTLY TO BRIDGE. THEY CAN ONLY CO-OPERATE UPON SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ARMY BILL IS PROCEEDING SO SLOWLY WITH ITS WORK THAT THE BILL IS NOT LIKELY TO COME UP FOR THE SECOND READING UNTIL AFTER THE EASTER RECESS.

THE CHOLERA AT HALL HAS DIED OUT. PROF. PFEHL, OF THE GOVERNMENT HYGIENIC INSTITUTE RETURNED TO BERLIN TO-DAY, LEAVING HIS COLLEAGUE, DR. ZENTHERHOFF IN HALLE AS GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE. SPEAKING AT A PARTY BANQUET IN HALLE LAST EVENING, DR. PFEHL CONGRATULATED THE CLERGYMEN AND MEDICAL MEN PRESENT UPON THE SUCCESS OF THE EFFORTS MADE TO STAMP OUT THE PLAGUE, AND THE TWENTY-EIGHT ACCESSIONS. THE MEETINGS STILL CONTINUE WITH MUCH INTEREST.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.

NEVADA, Feb. 11.—THREE GREAT REVIVAL MEETINGS ARE IN PROGRESS HERE. REV. MCREW HAS BEEN HOLDING A MEETING AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND HAS HAD FIFTEEN CONVERSIONS. REV. E. GRIFFIN OF CHATHAM AND HOWELL IS CONDUCTING A MEETING AT CENTENARY CHURCH WITH THIRTY-TWO CONVERSIONS, AND REV. E. BOYLE AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH WITH TWENTY-EIGHT ACCESSIONS. THE MEETINGS STILL CONTINUE WITH MUCH INTEREST.

SEVEN ON CATHOLICISM.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Feb. 11.—AN ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN MADE OF A SERIES OF SERMONS BY REV. T. M. C. BIRMINGHAM, WHO IS TO SHOW THE DANGER TO THE COUNTRY FROM THE ENCRUMPHMENTS OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM. MUCH INTEREST HAS BEEN AWAKENED IN THE MATTER.

## COLLEGE INDOOR SPORTS.

THE RELAY RACE BETWEEN HARVARD AND YALE—OTHER EVENTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—THE MECHANICS' FAIR BUILDING WAS THE SCENE OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL HANDICAP ATHLETIC MEETING OF THE BOSTON ATHLETIC CLUB THIS EVENING. THERE WERE TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS, SPECIAL MATCHES BETWEEN LOCAL CRACKS AND MOST PROMINENT OF ALL, THE COLLEGE RELAY RACE BETWEEN YALE AND HARVARD.

THE EVENT OF THE EVENING WAS THE TEAM RELAY RACE BETWEEN HARVARD AND YALE, EACH TEAM TO HAVE FOUR MEN, EACH MAN TO MAKE THREE LAPS ON THE COURSE. BEFORE THE START THE CROWD CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL. THE FIRST TO PACE THE MARK WERE S. SCOVILLE, YALE, AND CHARLES BROWER, HARVARD.

THE YALE MAN HAD THE POLE. BREWER IS A YOUTH TOOK THE LEAD, AND A FEW FEET FROM THE BEST OF IT. AT THE END OF THE FIRST LAP HE OPENED UP HIS VANTAGE AMIDST WILD CHEERING AND UNLEASHED FIFTEEN FEET AHEAD. THE SECOND LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

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THE NINE LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

THE TEN LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

THE ELEVEN LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

THE TWELVE LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

THE THIRTEEN LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

THE FOURTEEN LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

THE FIFTEEN LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

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THE TWENTY LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

THE TWENTY-ONE LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

THE TWENTY-TWO LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

THE TWENTY-THREE LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

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THE TWENTY-SEVEN LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

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THE TWENTY-NINE LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

THE THIRTY LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH COLLEGES WITH A WILL.

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THE THIRTY-FIVE LAP WAS CHEERED FOR BOTH

DO YOU  
Wear  
SHOES?

# BRANDT'S NEW SPECIAL LINE MEN'S SHOES

Best Calf, Hand Welts, in all Latest Spring Styles,

Only \$4.00

OUR OWN MAKE

(Equal to any \$5.00  
Shoe in the City.)

J. G. BRANDT SHOE CO.,

Cor. Broadway and Lucas Av.

OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK SATURDAYS.



THE DELICATESSEN CAFE  
216 OLIVE STREET.  
For Ladies and Gentlemen.  
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

A PRINTING PLANT  
FOR SALE.

One of the best equipped printing offices in St. Louis with a good percentage for sale. A company established for years, and a practical man of experience and ability, with some capital, is desired to perfect the deal. Address with full particulars as to nature of experience, references and amount of capital that would be available, E 182, this office.

#### CITY NEWS.

PARVARS matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dimisbeir, 511 Pine st.

Dr. W. R. Shelp.

Teeth without plates. 511 Olive street.

#### ENDORSED THE BILL

The Builders' Exchange Favors Stone's Street Improvement Bill.

The Builders' Exchange held a special meeting at noon yesterday to take action on Senate bill No. 9, known as the Stone bill, which provides for the revision of the section in the charter of St. Louis limiting special taxes for street improvements to one-fourth the assessed value of the property. There was a large attendance of Exchange members, with a sprinkling of politicians, notably Ed Fox, the sub-Premier, and Andy Lovett, the speaker. Fox, the speaker, made a brief address, in which he denounced the bill as a measure harmful to the public welfare. Other owners also disapproved the constitutionality of the bill. Senator Stone, the author of the bill, was present, and he proceeded to explain the bill, and the reasons why it was introduced in the City Council; the limit section of the charter was the only thing which deterred him from improving every street in the city. He said that the other owners were so anxious to have the bill passed that they would not oppose it. The resident owners now stand in the way of owners of 25-foot lots who are anxious for street improvements. He claimed that the growth of the city had been retarded by the lack of taxation, and cited Chicago as an example of what liberal improvement laws can accomplish. A motion was made that the Exchange concur in the bill, which was carried and adopted with only two dissenting voices, Messrs. Fairback and Thos. Mockler.

#### Suits Made to Order for \$25.

We will make to your order a good busi-  
ness suit for \$25. Come into our Custom  
Department and see the assortment of  
Suits, which we are prepared to show  
you at this popular price.

MILLS & AVERILL,  
Broadway and Pine.

#### Detinution and Donations.

The police reported the following cases of  
detention yesterday: Mrs. Martha Giles  
and four small children at 1720 Texas avenue  
and Maria Franklin, colored, and six  
children at 2515 Papin street.

The following donations for the poor were  
received by the police yesterday: Mrs.  
Aurora L. Smith, \$10; Mrs. Elizabeth, two  
bundles of clothing; Private Watchman  
Marshall of 609 Easton avenue, a bundle of  
clothing.

#### The Electropoise.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31, 1888.—Mr. A. E. Flank,  
Manager: Dear Sir—I have been using the  
Electropoise for nearly a year and I value it  
very highly. I have used it mainly for colds  
and bronchitis, with the most gratifying re-  
sults. For several years I have not been  
able to stay in the city during the whole winter  
on account of bronchial affections, but  
this winter I have been comparatively free  
from colds and bronchitis. For producing  
sleep and a tonic I know of nothing that  
equals it. Yours, B. S. BARRETT,  
122 Laclede Building.

For terms and circulars apply to National  
Electropoise Co., 410 Mermont & Jaccard  
Building, St. Louis.

#### George Hoeffner Acquited.

George Hoeffner, keeper of a saloon at  
Twelfth street and Clark avenue, was ac-  
quitted in the Criminal Court, yesterday  
afternoon, of the charge of attempting to  
blow up himself. Hoeffner was defended by  
John Thomas B. Harvey. The trial of the  
case was begun on Friday.

#### NEVER TO BE OUTDONE.

The Vandalia and Illinois Central, St. Louis  
and Chicago line, has just put in service be-  
tween points named two of the most magni-  
ficent compartment sleepers ever turned  
out of Pullman shops. One of these leaves  
Union Depot at 9 a.m. every day. The  
compartments private toilet arrangements  
in each. By the Vandalia Chicago line you  
pass right by and in full view of the World's  
Fair buildings, and are landed within half a  
block of the principal hotels. Try the new  
cars and you will never go any other way.  
Office 251 Broadway, corner Olive.

#### SWEEP INTO THE SEA

The Deck of the Steamer Pomeranian  
Washed by Terrific Waves

THE DECK SALOON, CHART-HOUSE,  
BRIDGE AND BOATS CARRIED AWAY.

TWO OFFICERS, FOUR OF THE CREW AND FIVE  
PASSENGERS DROWNED—THE DECK  
CLEARED OF EVERY MOVEABLE OBJECT—  
CAPT. DELSOL FATALY INJURED, DYING IN  
A FEW HOURS—OTHER DISASTERS.

ONE WHOLE DAY SAVED  
BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND TEXAS POINTS

By taking the Iron Mountain route from St. Louis to Taylor, Austin, San Antonio, Laredo and Galveston. Only line with through Pullman sleeping-car service daily between these points.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT MEN.

Arrangements for the forthcoming Con-  
vention of the National Association.

In discussing the approaching session of  
the National Electric Light Association,  
which is to convene in St. Louis on Feb. 28,  
the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH some weeks ago  
said that the announcement that Nikola  
Tesla was to lecture before that body would  
alone draw world-wide attention to this  
city. Returns are beginning to come  
in already and the prediction is destined to  
be fully realized. At the headquarters of the  
St. Louis Electric Club inquiries are coming  
in from all over the country concerning  
Tesla's date in St. Louis, and these communications  
come from those who say they have  
no special interest in electric lighting, but  
are interested in the general work of the  
departments of applied electricity, they have  
read much about Tesla and have become  
greatly interested in his researches and ex-  
periments. Some well-known electrical pol-  
iticians will come to St. Louis if they can  
secure admission to the lecture.

The lecture will be delivered at Music  
Hall on the evening of March 1, and immediately  
after its close a reception will be given  
in the lobby of the hall. A number of distin-  
guished guests from all over the country will  
be present at the reception committee on that occasion.

As Tesla is world famous, and the associa-  
tion will number some of the most illustri-  
ous scientific men in the country, it is  
expected that the audience will be large and  
make this affair an imposing tribute to  
brilliance and worth.

London, Feb. 11.—A number of passengers  
were lost in a heavy storm on the Allan Line  
steamer Pomeranian, from Glasgow, Jan. 27.  
The boat has returned to Greenock. The  
Pomeranian was about 1,150 miles west-  
ward from Glasgow when, on Feb. 4, she  
encountered weather of unusual severity.  
The gales had increased with great sudden-  
ness, until a heavy sea swept over the  
deck, carrying everything before it like an  
avalanche. The deck saloon, the chart-  
house, the bridge and the boats were  
smashed and swept away by the tremendous  
force of the waves, and when the sea had  
passed over the decks were a scene of ruin,  
and the shrieks of perishing sailors and  
passengers could be heard in the waves that  
surged about the dismantled steamer.

Capt. Dalziel had been on the bridge when  
the avalanche struck the vessel. He was  
swepf from his post and dashed against the  
bulwarks, where he lay stunned and helpless.

The mates, John Cook and John Hamilton,  
who were on the bridge with the Captain,  
were swept to sea and drowned.

Bodies of the first and second officers named,  
two quartermasters, steward, four first cabin  
passengers and one second cabin pass-  
enger perished by drowning.

James and Marion Gibson of Dalketh, Jane  
Caffery of Londonderry and John Stuart of  
Glasgow were the first cabin passengers lost.

They were in the deck saloon at the time of  
the disaster and were hurled overboard.

They were never seen again, but survivors  
say a despairing cry pierced the air even  
amid the thunderous roar of the waters.

Peter Forbes of Dundee was the second  
passenger missing, and the stewards were  
James Pritchard and Fred Westbury. The  
stewards were engaged at their usual duties  
when borne off their feet and swept into the  
sea.

Two seamen named Peter McLean and Wm.  
Watt, who were on duty at the time, also  
perished.

For a moment after the catastrophe the  
survivors were too stunned to act. With the  
Captain disabled and the first and second  
mates drowned, there was no one for the  
moment to give orders. Every one looked about  
to see who was in command. The first officer  
quickly brought the crew to their  
senses and took prompt action to save the  
steamer and its human freight from further  
disaster. He was not afraid to take the  
responsibility of the command. He had  
been granted a similar occasion as  
meeting with a general at the association being  
there is no doubt of the association being  
as safe as possible. He has requested one of  
the best known electricians in the country to  
prepare a paper on the subject, covering  
the various companies and embracing all  
rival companies, and embracing also, a con-  
sideration of the equities of the case and the  
moral rights of the public in the matter.  
He has agreed to speak at the meeting of the  
association here historic.

The various committees appointed by the  
St. Louis Electric Club to prepare for the  
reception and entertainment of those attending  
the convention are making  
good progress. Their appeal to the  
people of St. Louis has met with a favorable  
response. As meetings are held on similar occasions  
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The Electric Club is enjoying a boom.

Twenty-two names are posted for mem-  
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increasing, and the number of visitors of combining  
business with pleasure is working ex-  
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DWELLINGS  
FOR RENT.  
READ OUR GUARANTEE.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,  
213 N. 8th St.

We solicit rent collections. No charge  
for advertising.

**RESIDENCES.**

5004 Wells av., new; 7 rooms and  
bath, gas, water, heat, all conveniences;  
1626 N. 16th st., 6 rooms, in good  
condition; \$15 per month.

1626 Lotus av., 10 rooms, hot and  
cold water, bath, etc.; all in per-  
fect condition; \$15 per month.

2207 Lucas st., 15 rooms, all con-  
veniences; \$15 per month.

1420 N. 16th st., 6 rooms, good  
repair; \$15 per month.

1626 N. 16th st., 6 rooms, good  
condition; \$15 per month.

1727 Mississippi av., 11 rooms,  
gas, electric light, front door, rear  
entrance, with \$5 feet of  
porch; \$15 per month.

1628 N. 16th st., 6 rooms; \$15 per  
month.

4986 Lotus av. (solid pt.), 7 rooms  
and bath, all conveniences; \$15 per  
month.

1627 Lee st., 4-room cottage.

**FLATS.**

2700 Baldwin st., 4 rooms, 2d floor;  
newly repaired.

2700 Franklin and Hamilton avs., 5 rooms;

2426 Franklin av., 2 rooms, all  
conveniences; \$15 per month.

920 Collins st., 1 room, rear, 2d floor;

2844 Windsor pl., 6 rooms, 1st floor;  
all conveniences.

**ROOMS.**

1811 Market st., 3 rooms, 2d floor;

1808 Market st., 3 rooms, 2d floor;

2004 Walnut st., 2 rooms, 2d floor;

922 Collins st., 1 room, basement;

718 N. 11th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor;

723 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor;

622 Collins st., 2 rooms, rear, 1st floor;

112 Plum st., 2 rooms, rear, 1st floor;

Rooms, \$6 per month.

Offices, single or en suite, for rent  
in Rialto and Columbia Buildings.

Two offices, in offices in Mermad  
and Ward Building, 213 N. 8th st., large  
offices, \$200 per month.

STORES.

1204 N. 2d st., large store;

2700 Baldwin and Franklin avs., 8 rooms;

710 and 712 S. 2d st., large 2-story  
brick building, well located and arranged  
for trade; \$1500 per month.

1826 N. Broadway, large store and  
rooms above.

1828 N. 2d st., small store;

708 S. 2d st., large store, rooms

705 S. Main st., 3-story building,  
suitable for warehouse purposes or  
warehouses; \$1000 per month.

N. 2d st., corner, Hamilton and Easton avs.,  
large store on corner.

N. 2d st., corner, Hamilton and Easton avs.,  
large store near corner.

HOTEL.

1400 N. Broadwy, Hotel CHIF-  
ford; \$100 per month.

FOR LEASE.

715 and 717 Lucas, large 6-story  
building, with all necessary ap-  
paratus; \$1500 per month.

303 N. 4th st., 3 upper floors; will  
put in good repair; well adapted  
for office or residence; \$1500 per  
month.

N. 11th st., corner, Market st.,  
large factor's office, with piano,  
machinery complete; per year, \$1000 per  
month.

1021 Franklin av., 4 stories, and  
hazardous; \$1500 per month.

1826 N. 2d st., 6-room brick and  
steam heat, first-class business  
locally; per year, \$1000 per month.

MUTUAL LOAN CO., 218 N. 8th St.  
Near Oliver.

Money loans at reduced rates on furniture and  
other personal property. No removal necessary.

Borrowers will receive the best terms and  
conditions.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS on furniture, pianos,  
building association books, etc.; no publicity;  
no charge for papers; monthly payments received.

JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 218 N. 8th St.

LEON L. HULL & CO., 218 N. 8th St.,  
Real Estate and House Agents.

Telephone 890. 804 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT:

2801 Gamble st., 10 rooms, stone front, all  
impro., furnace, brick stable and yard; \$60 per

month.

4420 Franklin st., 6 rooms, 2d floor;  
Taylor and Newstead, 5 new detached

dwellings, 9 rooms each; all modern im-  
provements; \$60 per month.

2230 Morgan st., 6-room brick; reception  
hall, furnace, all improvements; \$60 per  
month.

1310 Franklin st., 6-room brick; hall, gas,  
heat, gas in good order; \$60 per month.

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1310 Franklin st.,



## IN FIRST PLACE.

Carrier McFadden Regains the Lead in the Letter Carriers' Contest.

## STANDING OF COMPETITORS IN THE GREAT RACE.

The Struggle for the Supremacy Growing Stronger Every Day—But New Votes Separate the Leaders—Now Is the Time to Push Your Favorite to the Front.

Carrier McFadden declined to be kept long in second place, and by an extra effort succeeded in regaining his old position at the head of the list. From now on the struggle for the supremacy promises to be long and bitter, and as the leaders are separated by comparatively few votes, frequent changes in the relative positions of the contestants will be of frequent occurrence. If you want your favorite to win now is the time to help him. But a few days longer and it will be too late. It is indeed "now or never." Below will be found a full list of all contestants giving their relative positions in the great race.

In sending in collections of coupons it is always advisable to pack them as neatly as possible in order to facilitate the counting and to prevent errors. Do not roll your coupons up, but preserve them as straight and flat as possible. Always state the total number of coupons sent, thus providing a check upon the counter here. Wrap your coupons up securely.

As stated daily in the conditions, no pooling of votes will be allowed and any competitors found clubbing will be at once disqualified. Such an attempt cannot be kept secret, and every case will be thoroughly investigated before the final award is made. No exceptions to this rule will be made in favor of anyone. The public themselves can probably do more to prevent such attempt and to promote fair play than anything else. Before handing your coupons to your favorite carrier ascertain his name and number and fill out the blank spaces on the ballot with the same in ink. In no case should coupons be handed to carriers in the blank form.

All heat contests will be up to 6 o'clock Friday evening and will be held in the following heat and start elections received on Saturday come too late to be included, but will be counted before next week's appearance.

## THE LEADERSHIP CONTESTANTS.

1. McFadden, Wm.	Carrier No. 311
2. Powers, M. J.	Carrier No. 163
3. Denney, C. H.	Carrier No. 323
4. Cummings, G. W.	Carrier No. 533
5. Finn, Thomas S.	Carrier No. 59
6. Uhri, George J.	Carrier No. 97
7. Luchtinger, F. W.	Carrier No. 161
8. Brennan, D. B.	Carrier No. 159
9. Schoeler, Jas. H.	Carrier No. 111
10. Geisinger, P. A.	Carrier No. 87
11. Stokes, E. M.	Carrier No. 121
12. McNeil, Thomas.	Carrier No. 581
13. Leutze, F. H.	Carrier No. 268
14. Woods, Henry.	Carrier No. 180
15. Goetz, Joseph.	Carrier No. 120
16. Luchtinger, F. W.	Carrier No. 161
17. Rieders, D. B.	Carrier No. 159
18. Rieders, D. B.	Carrier No. 159
19. Roland, Thos. A.	Carrier No. 48
20. Runder, George A.	Carrier No. 152
21. Conroy, J. J.	Carrier No. 153
22. Kennedy, B. F.	Carrier No. 284
23. Newsham, Louis.	Carrier No. 120
24. Brown, H. M.	Carrier No. 533
25. Cummings, G. W.	Carrier No. 533
26. Schwickhardt, H.	Carrier No. 541
27. Overton, W. A.	Carrier No. 113
28. Riordan, D. B.	Carrier No. 159
29. Riordan, D. B.	Carrier No. 159
30. Keane, M. J.	Carrier No. 48
31. Keane, M. J.	Carrier No. 48
32. Kiser, G.	Carrier No. 220
33. Neustrom, Leo.	Carrier No. 509
34. Neustrom, Leo.	Carrier No. 509
35. Mulroy, Wm. H.	Carrier No. 527
36. McFadden, Wm.	Carrier No. 517
37. Whitehead, J. C.	Carrier No. 179
38. Conroy, J. J.	Carrier No. 153
39. Riordan, D. B.	Carrier No. 167
40. Riordan, D. B.	Carrier No. 159
41. Riordan, D. B.	Carrier No. 159
42. Riordan, D. B.	Carrier No. 159
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92. Riordan, D. B.	Carrier No. 159
93. Riordan, D. B.	Carrier No. 159
94. Riordan, D. B.	Carrier No. 159
95. Kelly, John T.	Carrier No. 159
96. Chardant, E.	Carrier No. 76

and the friends of that band ought to do all in their power to bring him to the top. He is kind and obliging, and always ready to do favors for everyone. He is a good student and has many friends who will help him carry off the honors.

A CONSTANT READER.

TO DO ALL SHE CAN.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.

To the Post-Dispatch:

Inclosed please find coupon for our worthy competitor, Mrs. John T. Kelly. I will do what I can for him and hope that he may win the first prize.

SOPHIA WILHELM, 2136½ Franklin avenue.

WILL HELP HIM.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.

To the Post-Dispatch:

Inclosed coupon by Mr. Brian F. Kennedy. Al-

most a stranger to me, I would like to see

him ahead and will help him all I can.

MARY ANN KENNEDY,

817 South Third street.

PROVE THEIR FRIENDSHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.

To the Post-Dispatch:

Why does Mr. John P. Last stay so near the hot-

town? I wish his friends would come forward and help him to the top. He is one of the best and most promising young men in the city. I hope he will

help him get the prize and prove themselves true

STYLERS.

VOTES FOR HIM.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I am voting for Mr. F. J. McGuire, the most pleasant, agreeable and kind man I have ever met. May he win the first prize.

HATTIE B.

1606 Glasgow avenue.

SEE THAT HE GETS THERE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I am voting for Mr. John P. Last to stay so near the hot-

town. I wish his friends would come forward and help him to the top. He is one of the best and most promising young men in the city. I hope he will

help him get the prize and prove themselves true

STYLERS.

THESE ARE THE JUDGES.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.

To the Post-Dispatch:

We are up, old comrades of the Walsh Zouaves, and

their many admirers and place their comrade, Mr.

Edward Savage, Carrier No. 126, at the head of the list, and keep him there, as I think him most worthy of the honor.

A YOUNG LADY.

AN OLD COMRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.

To the Post-Dispatch:

We are up, old comrades of the Walsh Zouaves, and

their many admirers and place their comrade, Mr.

Edward Savage, Carrier No. 126, at the head of the list, and keep him there, as I think him most worthy of the honor.

A VOTE.

SPECIAL TAXATION.

Interesting Decision Rendered by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—The Supreme Court of this State has rendered a decision of general interest to the people of every county in Illinois under township organization, in a case which has been brought up from Jasper County. But few counties in the State are now conducting public affairs under any other than township organization law. Newton Township officials got together at the regular semi-annual meeting in September, and among other business transactions made a special tax of one cent on each \$100 of value to be levied for the support of the school system. This was done to meet the expense of the new school building, which had been promised by the citizens of the township. The court held that this was a valid tax, and that it was not unconstitutional, as it did not exceed the amount of taxes which could be levied under the law of the State, and that it was a valid tax.

The court held that the tax was constitutional, as it did not exceed the amount of taxes which could be levied under the law of the State, and that it was a valid tax.

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The court held that the tax was constitutional, as it did not exceed the amount of taxes which









## ONLY ONE OUTSIDER

Investigator at Long Odds Wins at East Side.

## THREE FAVORITES AND A SECOND CHOICE ALSO SUCCESSFUL.

Yesterday's Racing Results Elsewhere—Nominations to the Jockey Club Stakes—John A. Morris and His String—Congressman Tim Campbell's Turf Trotting Scheme—Gossip.

The card at the course across the river, yesterday afternoon, was made up of five selling races, three of which were captured by heavily backed favorites. King Faro III, a second choice, and Investigator, who was part of a field of four odds at 3 to 2 against John A. Morris, the favorite, were successful in the remaining races. The pleasant weather that prevailed was taken advantage of by one of the largest crowds that have been at the track this year. The going, although just a trifle too hard for some of the regular racers, was all that any one expected, after the weather that has been prevailing for the past few weeks.

The inaugural was a nine-sixteenths mile scramble for non-winning 2-year-olds and upwards at this meeting. The bookies made Wild Pat the favorite in the opening betting at 6 to 5, with King Faro III, second, odds at 5 to 2. From this figure the latter was backed down to 11 to 5, while Wild Pat remained stationary at his opening price. Clinch was hammered down from 10 to 1 to 1, while Miss Man, who opened at 6 closed at 12 to 1. King Faro III, was the first to show after the flag flashed, but was soon overhauled by Wild Pat. At the half the pair exchanged positions again and in a driving wind up King Faro III, was successful by one length. Wild Pat was one and one-half lengths ahead of Patenston.

Christina was played in the next race, an eleven-sixteenths mile affair, for horses that have not won two races since the first of this month, as if it was all over. From 7 to 10 Pantaloan's daughter was backed down to 3 to 5, at which price she went to the post. May Currie's chances were also admired by a few, who sent her price down from 5 to 2 to 1. McIntyre hurried Bill Bass' gray daughter to the fore from the start and overhauled Christina, who was in front when the flag fell at the first quarter. From this point onward May was never headed, and she won, driving, by one-half a length from May Blossom, who passed Christina at the head of the stretch, and beat her out by one-half a length.

Lady Moore was the "good thing" in the race for three-year-olds and upwards at five-eighths of a mile. She opened at 3 to 5 and closed an equal favorite at 6 to 5 with Belle M., who opened at 2 to 1. Frank Trimble, who opened at 2 closed 2 to 1. Belle M. was taken to the front, at the start, by McIntyre. At the first quarter she was leading by two lengths from Frank Trimble who was just half that distance ahead of Abe Halsted. In the stretch, Trimble closed up to the stretch. Towards the finish, Frank Trimble pushed Belle M. hard but the mare lasted long enough to win, driving, by one length. Abe Halsted had the same distance behind.

Mean Enough was a red hot first choice from the start to finish, the favorite, who was the 11 to 1000 millimeter favorite for 2-year-olds and upward. He opened and closed at 2 to 5. Voltaire was the second choice at 3 to 1 and 2 to 2, the field opened at 2 to 4 and closed at 2 to 2 against Mean Enough. Gossamer showed the way from the start almost with the favorite, and won, as he pleased with a wide lead. Voltaire, who was second most of the journey, was cast out in the stretch for second money by Paladine by a length.

In the opening betting for the closing race, which was another nine-sixteenths mile scramble for non-winning 2-year-olds and upward at this meeting, the favorite, Jenny V., was held out, and the field opened at 2 to 4 and closed at 2 to 2. Jenny V. was the first to open at 2 to 2 against the rest, and then to 2 against the field's chances was still to be seen conspicuously. After showing the way all around the track, she was beaten by some for the length. The favorite, Jessie V., was second, three lengths in front of Kentucky Maid. The result of the race knocked every one except the bookies off their seats, and the betting on odds on choices, silly, The sum follows:

First race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—King Faro III, 11 to 5; Pantaloan, 10 to 1; John A. Morris, 11 to 1000; Patenston, 10 to 1; third, Time, 1:00; Miss Man, 8 to 5; Sisbas, 107; 10 to 1; fourth, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—May Curri 101 (McIntyre), 6 to 2, first; May Blossom 106 (Bass), 5 to 2, second; Abe Halsted 100, 10 to 1, third, Time, 1:14; Paladine 92 and Money Maker 105, unplaced.

Second race, one-half mile—Belle M. 104 (McIntyre), 3 to 2, won; Frank Trimble 99 (Fisher), 3 to 1, second; Abe Halsted 100 (Davis), 10 to 1, third; John A. Morris, 10 to 1, fourth; Wild Pat 102, unplaced.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—John A. Morris, 10 to 1, first; Abe Halsted 100, 10 to 1, second; Voltaire 100 (Barrett), 7 to 2, third; 10 to 1, fourth; Paladine 98, 10 to 1, fifth; 10 to 1, sixth; Kentucky Maid 100 (Barrett), 5 to 2, second; Kentucky Maid 100 (Barrett), 5 to 2, third; 10 to 1, sixth; Kentucky Maid 100 (Barrett), 5 to 2, seventh; 10 to 1, eighth; John O'Day 99 and Humming Bird 96, unplaced.

TO-MORROW'S ENTRIES.

The entries for to-morrow follow:

First race, four furlongs—

Hawk . . . . . 121 (John L.) . . . . . 121

Wild Pet . . . . . 101 (Miss Man) . . . . . 101

May Hall . . . . . 101 (Kathy) . . . . . 96

Belle M. . . . . 101 (Wild Pet) . . . . . 99

Second race, selling, six furlongs—

Capt. Jack . . . . . 111 (Gen. Caldwell) . . . . . 111

Volatile . . . . . 111 (Brigadier) . . . . . 108

May Hall . . . . . 108 (Lady Hall) . . . . . 108

Free Trade . . . . . 108 (Lilly More) . . . . . 108

Princess . . . . . 108 (John Faro III) . . . . . 108

Third race, purse, nine-sixteenths—

Gen. Ross . . . . . 108 (Bartholomew) . . . . . 101

Germann . . . . . 100 (Ab Halsted) . . . . . 100

May Hall . . . . . 100 (Kathy) . . . . . 100

Zed . . . . . 109 (Wild Pet) . . . . . 109

Fourth race, free handicap, eleven-sixteenths—

Jenny V. . . . . 98 (Bell H.) . . . . . 100

Mary Hall . . . . . 98 (Van Zant) . . . . . 104

John A. Morris . . . . . 98 (Lady More) . . . . . 97

Priscilla D. . . . . 98 (Gen. Faro) . . . . . 97

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—

May Curri . . . . . 108 (Pattie May) . . . . . 108

Bobby Watts . . . . . 101 (Ethel Fortune) . . . . . 102

John A. Morris . . . . . 102 (John Faro) . . . . . 107

Hunny 8 . . . . . 98 (Mandy Brooks) . . . . . 98

Frank Trimble . . . . . 101 (John H. by Gossamer) . . . . . 107

Third race did not fill. Extra race sub-

THE TALENT SATISFIED.

PLUNTERS PLAYED IN GREAT LUCK AT THE NORTH BERGEN COURSE.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Feb. 11.—There were a few hundred more people here to-day than on the previous days of this week, attracted by a fairly good programme and a desire to recover a portion of the money which they lost on previous expeditions. Many bet on Octobre, who was a strong argument as far as the last furlong post. At that Mary S. had him conquered and won easily. As indicated by the racing news, Octobre is the Anxiety filly, the second choice, ran very disappointingly. Laura S. also an odd on for the day, took the ante-post preference, and the plunger were satisfied with their treatment.

First race, five and a half furlongs—Contribution, first; Chaserose, second; Uncertainty, third. Time, 1:14.

Contribution, with Uncertainty lapsing him to the neck, got away in front and soon had the other well beaten. The pair ran together to the head of the stretch, Contribution and won easily by two lengths. Character, second, was a head before Uncertainty, third, and the post was closed.

Second race, four furlongs—Half-furlongs—Mary S. first; Menthol, second; Boliver, third. Time, 1:24.

When the flag fell Menthol was the first to leave the post, followed by Mary S. Menthol led the field throughout the race, and when the stretch was reached, when he began to subdue Mary S. then passed him and was not afterward headed, winning in clever style by three lengths. Boliver, the third, was a head before Character, second, and the post was closed.

Third race, one mile and a half—Laura S., first; Spanidile, second; Nocturne, third. Time, 1:24.

After solving a furious hymn took first place from Laura S. and was followed by Spanidile, who was easily by a length. Spanidile filly, whipped out, was second, a length before Nocturne, the third. The other two could hardly rank in the middle.

Fourth race, one mile and a half—Laura S., first; Sir George II., second; Glenchoy, third. Time, 1:24.

Fred Lee led the bunch for five furlongs. The other three then passed him. Laura S. taking the lead, lapped by Glenchoy and Sir George II. At the last furlong post Laura S. was in front by a length. Sir George II., second, was a head before Glenchoy, third. Fred Lee was a head behind.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Eleanor, first; Lucy Clark, second; Young Lottery, third. Time, 1:24.

Young Lottery had the pole and opened up a gap of two lengths in the first furlong. Lucy Clark was a head behind Eleanor and won, driving, by a length and a half. Leigh caught Griffin halting and stole second place from Young Lottery with Lucy Clark at a head separating the pair.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Heads or Tails, third. Time, 1:21.

GLoucester RESULTS.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Feb. 11.—The races held here to-day resulted as follows:

First race, five furlongs—Needham, first; Gardner, second; Fisher, third; 1:24.

Second race, seven furlongs—Fitzgerald, first; Harry, second; Glenham, third. Time, 1:29.

Third race, seven furlongs—Fitzgerald, first; Harry, second; Glenham, third. Time, 1:28.

Fourth race, three furlongs—Franklin, first; Mrs. McNamee, second; Adele Sily, third. Time, 1:24.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Dolly V., first; Tioga second; Schuyler, third. Time, 1:24.

ROYAL RESULTS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—First race, nine-eighths of a mile—Cinch, first; Miss Man, second; John A. Morris, third. Time, 1:24.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Ernest H., first; Ivanhoe, second; Hercules, third. Time, 1:24.

Third race, one-half mile—Sister Lancelot, first; Miles, second; Income, third. Time, 1:24.

Fourth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Locust, first; Sam Farmer, second; Eddie W., third. Time, 1:16.

Fifth race, one-half mile—Cast Out, first; Sam Farmer, second; Eddie W., third. Time, 1:16.

SIXTH RACE.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 11.—First race, five-eighths of a mile—Abbie, first; Annie Martin, second; Anna, third. Time, 1:24.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Ernest H., first; Ivanhoe, second; Hercules, third. Time, 1:24.

Third race, one-half mile—Sister Lancelot, first; Miles, second; Income, third. Time, 1:24.

FOURTH RACE.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 11.—First race, five-eighths of a mile—Abbie, first; Annie Martin, second; Anna, third. Time, 1:24.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Ernest H., first; Ivanhoe, second; Hercules, third. Time, 1:24.

Third race, one-half mile—Sister Lancelot, first; Miles, second; Income, third. Time, 1:24.

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Third race, one-half mile—Sister Lancelot, first; Miles, second; Income, third. Time, 1:24.

FIFTH RACE.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 11.—First race, five-eighths of a mile—Abbie, first; Annie Martin, second; Anna, third. Time, 1:24.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Ernest H., first; Ivanhoe, second; Hercules, third. Time, 1:24.

Third race, one-half mile—Sister Lancelot, first; Miles, second; Income, third. Time, 1:24.

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New Orleans, La., Feb. 11.—First race, five-eighths of a mile—Abbie, first; Annie Martin, second; Anna, third. Time, 1:24.

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Third race, one-half mile—Sister Lancelot, first; Miles, second; Income, third. Time, 1:24.

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## FEAST OF FLOWERS.

**Beautiful Decorations at Social Lunches the Past Week.**

**THE ANTE-LENTEN SEASON CLOSES IN A ROUND OF GAYTIES.**

**Superb Display of Flowers at Mrs. Haydock's Entertainment to Miss Wilson—The Reception of Mrs. D. D. Walker and Daughters—Mrs. L. M. Sumney and Mrs. James Green's Function.**

Last week, from beginning to end, was a carnival of pleasure and the gay season of '92 '93 goes out in a blaze of glory, despite the unpromising skies and chilly winds which failed either to dampen the ardor or cool the zest of the gay variolies of fashion. With sleet and snow imprisoning the earth, it may seem strange to speak of the few days just past, as a feast of flowers, yet, so was, at no time during the entire season has so much attention been paid to the adornment of the houses, and refreshment tables. The first appearance of many of the early spring flowers may perhaps account for the many pretty concocts which have been worked out in floral designs at some of the handsome entertainments. Mention has already been made of Mrs. Robert's reception, where one mantel was banked with tulips, another with hyacinths, and an immense vase of ferns filled with Easter lilies ornamented the center of the table. At Mrs. McGraw's reception, carnations and roses reigned supreme.

On Monday Mrs. Auguste Kurzeborn of West Pine street gave a beautiful rose luncheon to a party of twenty ladies, in compliment to Mrs. Gianini of New York City. A great bowl of roses and ferns occupied the center of the table, and at each guest's plate was laid a cluster of roses, with a silver dagger, by which it could be pinned to the corsage, a souvenir of the occasion.

Miss Dimple Brookins gave a lovely luncheon on Monday afternoon in compliment to Miss Brookins. The table decorations were all of "the flowers that bloom in the spring," with bouquets provided for each. Covers were laid for twenty young ladies.

Miss Gertie Biernan of Washington avenue entertained her card club on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Leighton of Lindell boulevard gave a charming rosebed progressive eucrhe party on Monday to a large company of demobilized in compliment to Mrs. Leighton.

There were nine tables and the prizes were very pretty and appropriate. The first prize, a gold hair-pin, was awarded to Miss Katie Rice; the second prize, a hand-painted porcelain bon-bon box, was won by Miss Louise Espehension. The third prize was a silver stamp box, and the fourth a silver hairpin.

On Tuesday Mrs. F. L. Ridgeley gave a large reception from 4 to 6 o'clock, where a "carnation table" was the special feature, challenging the admiration of every guest, for there were lovely flowers, arranged with an artist's skill, in every shade of white to represent a beautiful picture. In the center of the table was placed a mirror, and upon it a slender cut-glass vase, which held a large bunch of white carnations and small violets.

Mrs. R. C. Kerens gave a tea on Tuesday afternoon in compliment to Miss Morgan.

On Wednesday Mrs. H. D. Rock gave the third of a series of beautiful dinners in compliment to Miss Wilson of Washington, D. C. Last week it was a violet fete, the decorations being all in shades of violet. Covers were laid for sixteen guests, and at each plate was laid a napkin to match the violet embroidered cloth, tied with a bow. The napkin was intended as a receptacle for the corsage bouquet of lavender-colored orchids and violets, intended for each person. Besides the napkin was laid the name of each author, in gold, of the authors whose names were beside the napkins. Each person was assigned the seat at the table, designated on the orchid leaf as the book of the author.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Harvey Mudd entertained at her handsome new home on Washington avenue the progressive eucrhe club of which she is a member.

The first prizes were won by Mrs. Wm. Thorneburg and Mrs. Dan Taylor.

On Thursday Mrs. H. D. Rock gave a handsome luncheon to a party of ladies on Wednesday afternoon.

On Wednesday after the eucrhe party given by Mr. Adolphus Busch at the Southern Hotel, a superb dinner party was given at the Busch mansion in Busch place, celebrating the tenth birthday of their daughter, Mrs. Alice Busch. The tables were all in pink and white, lovely pink roses everywhere. The pink celebrant was the recipient of a diamond super presented from a different member of the family.

Mrs. Green gave a large reception on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Miss Wilson. The decorations were all in shades of pink and green, and the tables were garnished with plants, pink flowers filling the vases everywhere. Mrs. Runsey and Mrs. Green were assisted by Mrs. Moses Hayes, Mrs. E. B. and Mrs. Mitchell of Galesburg, Ill., who is Mrs. Runsey's guest, and a very pretty young girl was also at the receiving party. Misses Marion and Ethel, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Nettie Green and Genevieve Bog, were all gowned in fairy fabrics of different hues.

A. J. Walker, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Ann Pittman and Mrs. Wm. H. Walker, held a reception at her home in Vandeventer place, the tables being laid out to match the decorations. The palm trees were grouped, and served as a screen for the orchestra of mandolins, and sweet pink downy violets were scattered over the drawing-room pink was the leading color, and exquisite pink roses shaded the lights, and exquisite pink roses and violets in the dining room. American beauty roses were artistically employed in the decorations. Mrs. Dan Taylor and Miss Camille Paganoff, the ladies in the reception of their guests.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Sprout held a large reception which was followed by a grand entertainment on Friday evening and Grand Avenue. The floral decorations were very elaborate, the interior presenting an enchanting vision of springtime.

On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Sprout gave a progressive eucrhe party, at which there were seventy guests.

An elaborate reception given on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Louis Silva at her lonely home on Gates avenue, the color scheme was yellow and green artistically worked out, and the tables were all in yellow roses and hyacinths massed in every convenient space.

Mrs. James Bannerman, Mrs. J. W. Hart, Mrs. James Kinnear, and Misses Edith and Mary Koenig gave an elegant dinner to a party of friends on Thursday evening at the St. Louis Club.

Misses Lillian and Alice Lucas gave a beautiful birthday dinner on Thursday evening in compliment to her daughter, Miss Emilie Lucas.

Mr. F. C. Pashal gave the last of her series of entertainments on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Mary Koenig gave an elegant dinner to a party of friends on Thursday evening at the St. Louis Club.

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## THE PASSING SHOW

Attractions of the Week at the Various Theaters.

A NUMBER OF NEW PLAYS TO BE PRESENTED.

The "Ensign" at the Olympia—"The Crust of Society" at the Grand Opera-house—"Faust" at the Hagan—"My Jack" at Pope's—Benefit of Bud Mantis—Oscillate Chat.

"The Ensign" is to be given on a grand scale at the Olympia this week. "The Ensign" is the only purely nautical drama ever produced in this country. It deals with a historical event of 1861—the Mason-Siddle incident, that came near plunging this country into a war with Great Britain. Then the right was claimed to take political refugees from under a foreign flag by force on the high seas. As a picturesque illustration of the life of our gallant American tars and a like-life and powerful sketch of scenes on board an American man-of-war, the play itself is said to be a very strong one, and the company that will present it is regarded as highly competent. The drama has a rich setting by way of scenery. Two of the scenes are laid in Washington. The principal scene is in the third act, and represents a sectional view of the ship San Jacinto, Capt. Wilkes. It shows a view of the main deck and the gun deck of a man-of-war. The scene is laid in detail for the United States man-of-war Kearsarge, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This is but one of the shipboard scenes, there being another representing the spar deck of the same vessel lying at the Washington Navy Yard. It represents a double action in the play. Between decks are the sailors and officers going about their duties, while on the deck above are seen the other actors of the drama.

On Monday a benefit will be tendered Mr. Bud Mantis.

"THE CRUST OF SOCIETY" AT THE GRAND.

To-night "The Crust of Society," an adaptation of Dumas' "Le Demi-Monde," will be presented at the Grand Opera-house.

The story is laid in the so-called "smart set" in London and is a severe satire on the immorality of what may be called the "middle world" of society. The chief motive of the plot lies in the friendship of two men and the efforts of one to save the other from a fascinating, but designing woman. Capt. Randall Northcote is one of these men, Oliver St. Aubyn the other. Mrs. Eastlake Chapel is the woman. The Captain falls in love with her, promises to marry her and asks St. Aubyn to be his best man. Oliver knows her past thoroughly, having been born and brought up under the protection of the Earl of Colchester and in despair tries to warn his friend, but the task is naturally a delicate one. He himself has once been this woman's lover, and although their connection is at an end, he has promised to be her friend. As it is, in attempting to save her and honorable to his friend, he loses his life.

During the first act, the woman gives the woman a chance to further deceive the man she loves—for she does love Capt. Northcote. It is the one good point in her character, and can she but hide the past she knows that she can make him a good wife. Her wonderful skill at bay those who know her past and in a silly, sentimental mood, depending on the feelings of her lover, form the main features of the plot. The final triumph of Oliver, who exposes her to his friend, and who has married with a sweet young girl who has proved most delightful surroundings in this fast set, closes the play.

The cast will be as follows:

Oliver St. Aubyn ..... Mr. John E. Kelled

Mr. Cavendish Comyns, M. P. .... Mr. Edgar L. Davenport

Earl of Colchester ..... Mr. Joseph Waddington

John Servant to Lady Downe ..... Mr. David Elmer

Mr. Joseph Foster

Mrs. Ernestine Echo ..... Miss Eliza Proctor Ode

Violet Esmond, Lady D. ..... Miss Jane Kinnard

Mrs. Helen Kinnard

Mrs. M. M. Davenport

Nathalie, Servant to Mrs. Chapel ..... Miss Hemmings

Lewis Morrison AT THE HAGAN.

Commencing to-night and for the rest of the week, Mr. Lewis Morrison will be seen in a spectacular dramatic production of "Faust." The presentation of Goethe's work will be the production of Editha H. Hubbard of London. The general arrangement of the scenes follows closely that made famous by Mr. Irving. Margaret is imprisoned in a cage, the audience sees her mother, and not the killing of her child. Morrison has staged the piece well, and his picture is most effective. Electric light is used to good effect in several scenes, and it is to this with the flashes of electricity, is a startling incident, and the apothecary is interesting, seen on the screen through the brocade, most brilliant by a display of fireworks, is novel. Mr. Morrison will appear as Mephisto.

"MY JACK" AT POPE'S.

Walter Sanford's "My Jack," with car loads of scenery, will be the attraction at Pope's Theater this week, commencing with a matinee to-day.

In the first act is introduced the explosion of a light-house, which is realistic, and while the stone walls stand, it is seen to be crumbling and sinking into the turbulent sea, a red-hot boat riding the storm-tossed waves is seen behind the dark and gloomy mass.

The desert in the fourth act, in which are portrayed the plains and arid wastes of the desert, which two men struggle for existence, is a picture not often equalled on the stage. The

desert is in Utica reflects the agitation of the subject of man's hate in the theater, and says that men who smell of strong drink and who crowd out of the seat spaces frequently to satisfy their appetites for liquids quickly to satisfy their appetites for liquids.

BEATRICE MORELAND played the part of Dora in "Diplomacy" last Tuesday at Hartford, Dora Martin, who plays the part regularly, is taking a vacation.

The Coughlin, the Togher, the Coughlin and the local press had kind things to say of the quick and clever assumption of the character.

A feature of the performance of Edwin Milton Royle's comedy drama, "Friends" at Cheyenne, Wyo., was the presence of two families of the Seven. The 100th Inf. and the 1st Cavalry. Russell, who was detailed to see that "cattlemen" and the "rusters" did not come to blows in the theater.

Miss Gerry's agents thought he saw in petite Ada Melrose, the soubrette of "Suburbia," an infant whom the law should protect from the theater, and after a year and a half of unrehearsed, the Coughlin and the local press had kind things to say of the quick and clever assumption of the character.

One of Gerry's agents thought he saw in

the actress cut it down to two," said the medical man.

"But doctor," exclaimed the actor in alarm, "there are more than one."

"Excuse me," said the physician, "but how is my business." Two cigars a day is your limit," he said.

"I suppose we will have to let it go at that," said Crane resignedly.

Mr. Crane's dyspepsia got no better, and Mrs. Crane urged the physician about three days after he asked him to drop in and see her husband.

"Is he smoking as many cigars as ever?" the doctor asked.

"No, doctor," answered Mrs. Crane with a smile, "he confines himself to two cigars a day now."

On the second evening the doctor accidentally saw the actor in a corner of the hotel reading-room with a black cigar, the largest he ever saw in his life, puffing away contentedly.

"Where have you come from?" he inquired between them many a long time ago.

"I am a stranger here," he replied.

"Just then the bell in my room rang and I was awakened for breakfast."

PITY THE BLIND.

From Pearson's Weekly.

He was standing, bowed and broken, in the wailing wind and rain.

White hair was withered, furrowed, too, by years and pain.

With his stricken eyes turned upward to the skies

"Ho!" I muttered, "is a symbol of all human misery."

There was enough for him but darkness; all his world behind."

On his bosom was the legend:

PLAIS TO HELP ME.

I AM BLIND.

Later in the week I saw him in another distant town.

He was looking with mute paroxysms from his gentle eye of brown as well as I could, but affliction's iron hand.

He had tied up his vocal organs with a worse than iron band.

And I placed a silver shilling in his pallid hand and numb.

Having read the sign he carried—

HELP ME,

I AM DEAF AND DUMBLE.

When again I saw the beggar, weary days and weeks had flown;

He was sitting, crushed and lonely, a piece of

meat in his hand.

He could see and hear, and gabbled; and I said, "I

And he was bold impudent with a serene,

and when I made him over, till the natives were

alarmed.

Truthful words composed the placard—

HELP,

I HAVE BEEN PARALYZED.

This most delicious bon-bons at the Cross-

cent, 912 Olive street.

SIVALL'S WONDERLAND.

The list of attractions at Sivall's Wonder-

land includes Peter Samson, the Russian ex-

Its who breaks chains and handcuffs; Madeline and Mietta, the Zouave; George Lippert, the three-legged man; the Wilbur family of comedians, A. H. Cushing, Miss Cora Merrill and many others.

**NORDICA'S CONCERT.**

"Cavalleria Rusticana" to be Given in Concert.

The Nordica Opera and Concert company will give at Music Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 24, and Saturday afternoon, the 25th, what has in other cities proved to be a very attractive form of concert, and is probably the only approach to operatic form of entertainment that St. Louis will have this season.

As a musical organization it is the strongest that has visited St. Louis since the time of the Napoleon and the American Opera company.

Mme. Lilian Nordica, the dramatic soprano, is to do the lead in prima donna of the company, and is magnificently endowed woman, and is splendid voice. Mme. Sola Scatell is also of the company, and certainly few greater voices can be found in America. Louise Engel, a St. Louis girl whose mezzo soprano voice has made her popular wherever she appears, is also a member of the company. She is a most vocalistic soprano, and is equally strong in the male vocalists of the company, Campaini, Del Puerto, and the great basso, Emil Fischer.

The most attractive feature of these concerts will be the production in concert form of the charming opera "Cavalleria Rusticana," and on Saturday matinee of the third act of "Puccini's 'La Boheme,'" with such artists and orchestra which the company bring with them, this will be the finest musical event of the season.

The Ovive Music Concert.

For the third concert of the series the Cecilia Society presents Ovive Musin, the well-known violin virtuoso and his company at Entertainment Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16. Musin is not alone a wonderful violinist; he is a musical genius and an artist, always conscientious in his work and a true artist in every sense. And Louise Tanner, the soprano, has a phenomenal range of voice—from G below the staff to above F above G—said to be the most velvety sweet in tone.

The following programme is well selected:

1. Paraphrase on Verdi's "Rigoletto".....List EDWARD SCHAFER,

2. "Valzer's Star".....Gounod

PIER DELASCO

3. "From Out the Star".....F. R. H. RIEZ FARMATER

4. Caprice No. 3, on Scotch air [new].....MUSIN OVIVE MUSIN

5. Grand Waltz.....ARDI

6. Duet for soprano, mezzo-soprano and piano.....HABINETTE INEZ FARMATER and PIER DELASCO.

7. Hungarian Dance.....KOWALSKI

8. aria for soprano, mezzo-soprano and piano.....TANNER-MUSIN and OVIVE MUSIN.

9. "The Mighty Deep".....Jude PIER DELASCO

10. Solo for violin.....E. R. ERNST STAR from Tannhauser. Warner b. Muzak

11. Trio for soprano, mezzo-soprano and piano.....TANNER-MUSIN, INEZ FARMATER and PIER DELASCO.

The concert is expected to prove a success in every way.

The Choral Symphony Society.

The soloist for the next Choral Symphony concert, which will begin on Feb. 24, is Mme. Maud Powell, the violin virtuoso, who ranks as the most popular lady violinist of the country. Every year has added to her popularity, because instead of resting on her laurels she continues to polish her style and to add new depths to her art.

Her magnificent performance of Bruch's second concerto at a Choral Symphony concert two years ago was a great success.

Other successful roles that she enacted were Rane Morris in the "Dybbuk," and the Queen of the Fair in "The Lady of Lyons."

In fact, she is said to have been the handsomest Lady of Lyons ever seen on the American stage.

Mittens Willet, a Bright St. Louis Girl.

Mittens Willet, who died on Friday, was born in Columbus, Ky., in 1868.

When only 16 years old Mittens went on the stage, finding walking parts with Mary Anderson. Subsequently she played with John McDonald, Lawrence Battell and John Owens. In "Diamond and Pythias" she took the role of Calantha, and as Julia in "The Gladiator" she met with success. Other successful roles that she enacted were Rane Morris in the "Dybbuk," and the Queen of the Fair in "The Lady of Lyons."

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The Dead Actress.

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## ISLES OF HAWAII.

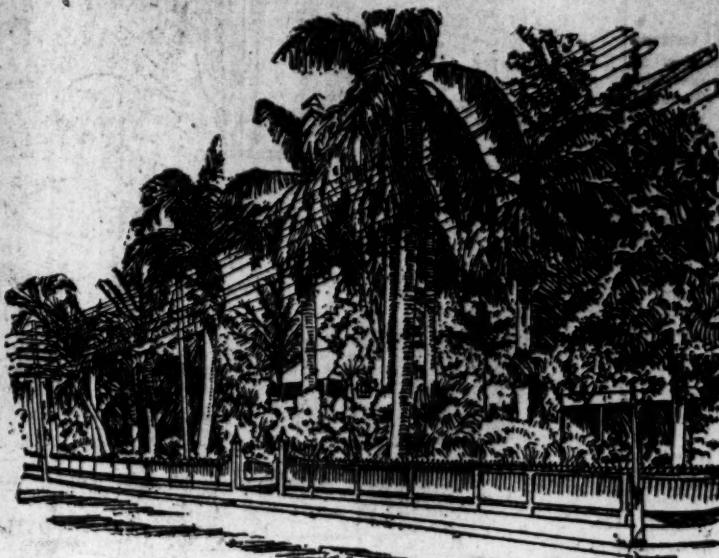
Interesting Spots on the Island Now Under the Protectorate of the United States. Illustrated for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.



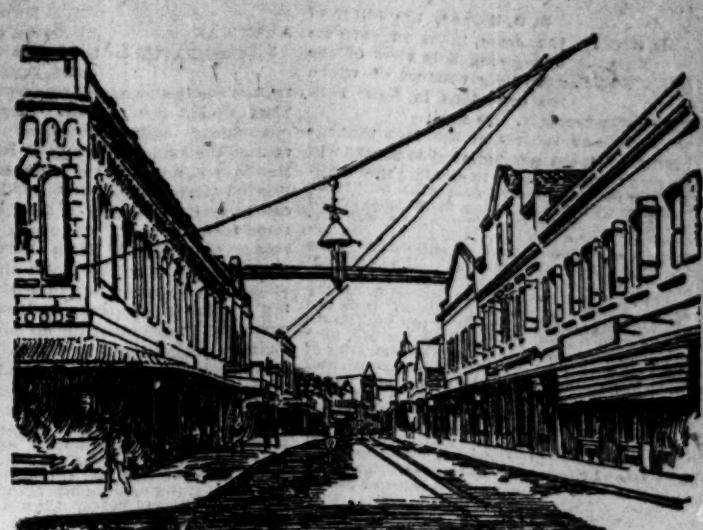
Her Majesty at Waipio.



Palms Near the King's Hospital.



The United States Legation, Honolulu.



Fort Street, Looking South.



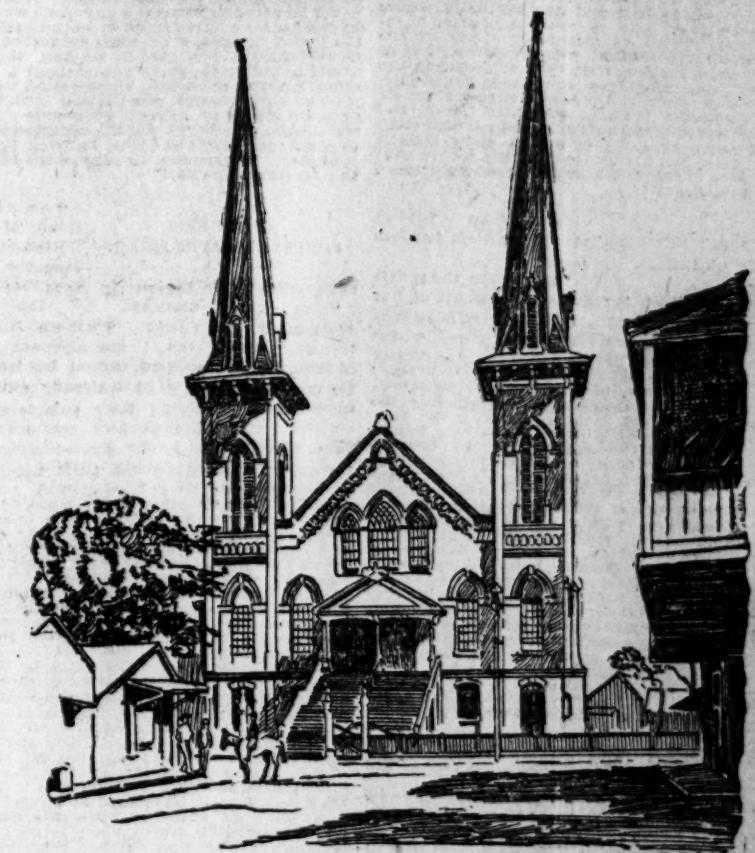
Queen Liliuokalani's Palace.



The New Palace.



Some Houses at Honolulu.



Kamehameha Church.



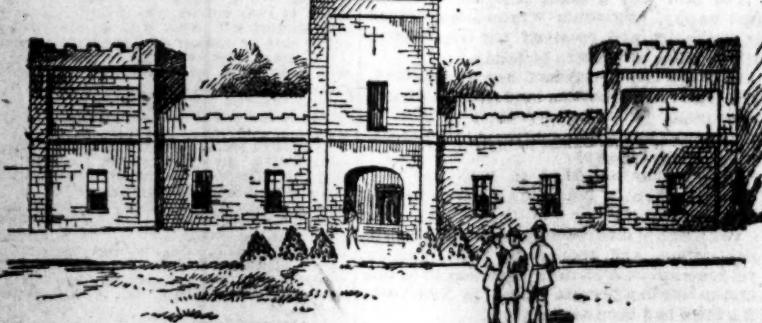
Hawaiian Hotel.



Prison, Now Under Control of the Provisional Government.



The Government Building. (Aliiolani Hall.)



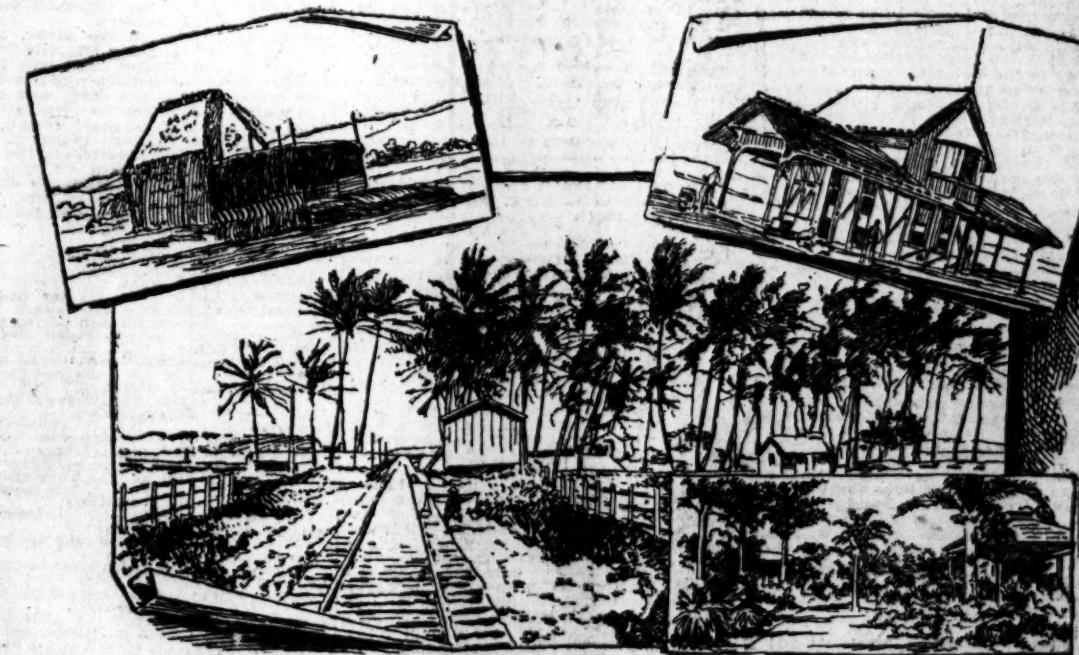
Barracks at Honolulu, Now in Possession of Provisional Government.



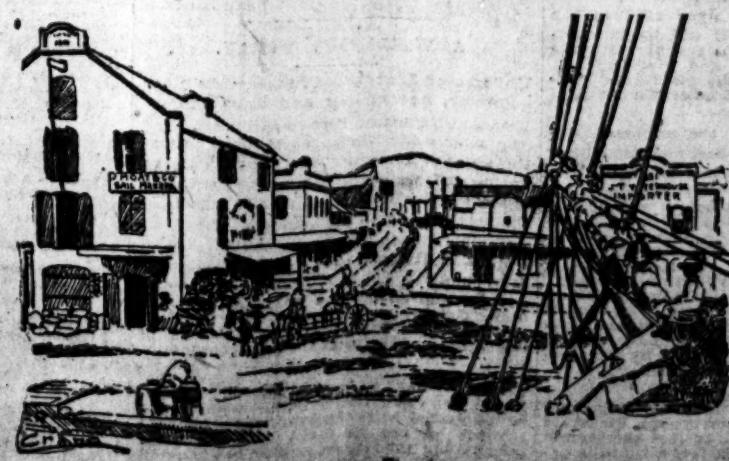
The Hula-Hula Dance.



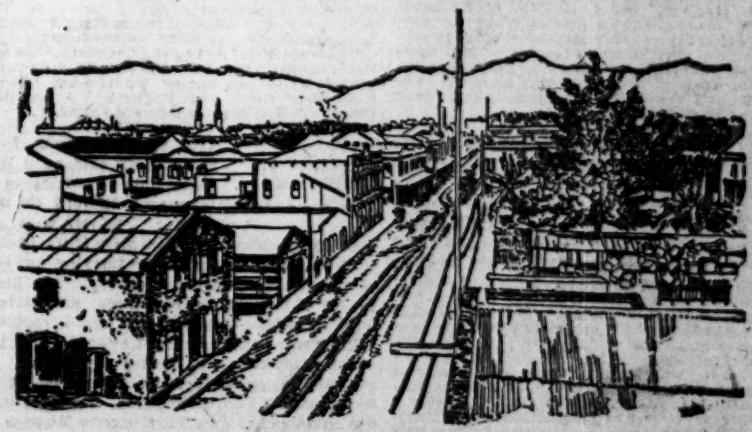
A House Yard at Honolulu.



Along the Line of the Oahu Railway, Hawaii.



Nunana Street.



Central Honolulu.



King Street, Looking East.

## WHAT THE WORLD IS TALKING ABOUT.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE MAGAZINES BY PROMINENT WRITERS CONDENSED FOR THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH READERS.

**B. O. Flower,** the editor of *The Arms*, takes an extreme and melancholy view of the disorderly conduct of which the collegians in New York were guilty recently. He says:

"When one reflects on the fact that the brains of these passion-writhing youths will play an important part in molding the civilization of to-morrow, and also that their children will, through the inexorable law of heredity, inherit a greater or less bent of the vicious taint of passion and appetite than that fed in the open air of manhood, the problem assumes cocaine importance, and becomes a question which reaches far beyond the petty span of our day and generation. Only the total degradation which the result of such a debauch standard of morals, presents society from holding the enormity of this evil which is dragging down youth and lowering the race, and us, too, for a moment to reverse the situation."

We will suppose that Vassar and Wellesley had played an exciting college game of tennis, and in the course of it, one of the maidens who attended those colleges escaped from their chaperons and masses congregated in the "Gladstone City," lasciviously, out of the same "gloomy abdication" which characterized the actions of hundreds of Yale and Princeton boys. We will suppose that these young ladies deigned all sense of respectability by freely imbibing liquor, and filling them indefinitely. Thousands of names might be thus formed. It might never be necessary to make any such words, or any such name, as "Gladstone" out of the Indian language or some natural object would suggest one, but if neither, then it would be better to make another. A tip, indeed, can often be significant, and mislead and suggest comparison with very different places or affront good taste. Better to call it "Society," for the occasion, and let such names as Utica, Babylon, Cairo, Memphis, Sempronius, or any of the like in the American forests."

**Gen. John Gibbon** says in the *North American* needed:

"But by far the greatest

evil which threatens the welfare of our army in the future is the centralizing tendency of all army administration, which saps the strength, destroys the prudence of men, overrules the highest interests of men in their own commands, and actually invites subordinates to insubordination—to disobey the orders of their superiors.

The tendency has reached such an extent that it will fair in the near future to concentrate in Washington complete control of all military affairs, and we do not dare to mention the most trivial questions which should be decided in the geographical departments and never be referred to the War Department.

It does not all offend even department commanders, of any proper control over their commands. This has proceeded so far that the control of the various departments of armament is rapidly passing into the hands of two or three staff departments, these staff departments themselves not being in a position to exercise command over the forces of the Army. Any attempt to change this condition of affairs is sure to result in the cry that military authorities are trying to interfere with the lawful prerogative of the Secretary of War, whose name and authority is invoked to support all questions of the war departments.

The result of this is that officers on the frontier have nothing to do, while the staff officers in Washington are overburdened with paper work. It is almost impossible for them to perform properly, and which has ready to be done by irresponsible clerks. In individual cases, when the staff officers are overburdened, he is worked to death; in other cases he simply signs his name to a multitude of papers prepared for him by his numerous clerks. He has no time to do much else."

**William Morton Payne**, in the *New England Magazine*, says:

"The Chicago of the present is, as the Chicago of the past has been, so overshadowed by the commercial spirit that the delicate plants of literary culture which have sprung up there have found it difficult to obtain the light and air necessary for their continued existence. Here, more frequently than in most communities, the tragedy of the young man or woman, after receiving the advantages of a good education, after clearly viewing the higher ideals of life, finds that the way he was to follow, deliberately turns from them, and settles down to a life of sensual enjoyment or of vice. Many a girl gets married in the great ruttock that each one of us may make if he will, and under conditions that leave possible no appearance of virtue or virtue of life."

"[He] goes per ilata in the case that elicited that memorable phrase. A moralist, bent upon studying the inner life of Chicago, and the many emanations from the sun-sacred fames, and whatever truth is possessed by Mr. Ruskin's charge, 'You have despised literature,' as regards the English public school, it is to be regretted, is to be multiplied ten-fold as regards the public of that great city of the West."

**Dr. J. S. Billings** says in the *Costly Medi* that: "The young CAL DEGREES man whom I would advise to take medical studies for a career should have had a broad preliminary education, he should know his 'humanities,' and it is highly desirable that he should have taken his B. A. degree at a large university not merely as a guarantee that he has had proper training, but because of the associations which are in the air, the intelligent sympathy with literature, science and art which will there be developed and will be most essential to his success in business and happiness. His is then to take a four years' course of instruction in a medical school having ample facilities in the way of laboratories, and the like. In this he should come a service of a year and a half as resident in a large hospital. By the end of this period, and not much before, he will be in a position to go to a fairly wise judgment as to his own capacity and as to the particular branch or branches of medicine which are best suited to his wishes. He must beware of being led to specialize too soon; the foundations must be broad."

"My young friend will have spent five years in a medical school, and when he comes to enter the university, which he does when he is about 17 years old, he spends three or four years at the university, four years in a medical school, and half a year in the hospital, and two years in travel and special studies, so that when he is ready to begin work he will be about 28 years old, and will have a living income, and will have cost about \$2,000 from the time he entered the university. It can be done for less, but this is a fair average estimate."

An editorial writer says in

**VOTERS WE** the *Century*: "The complete CAN SPARE, success of the reform system in large proportion of the States makes certain its speedy adoption in the remaining States. All are agreed that the present year the States still without it are Kansas and Idaho in the North, and Alabama, Florida, Georgia,

**M. S. Martin**, writing in *Reform's Magazine* of the names of American Nomenclature, the names of American cities, says: "We must restore the Indian names whenever we can. They should not be lost. They are both euphonious and appropriate. We would change the name of the city of New York to Manhattan, and give the State some appropriate Indian name. When no Indian name can be found belonging to the place, or to some natural object, we would invent one rather than borrow from Europe. Compound words might be found significant of places. If we found any difficulty in inventing a name appropriate to the place, we would take some other Indian word, or invent a word without meaning. This, if it should become a necessity, might easily be done. Lists of Indian names might be made out of the old maps, from the early colonial annals, the histories of the Southern and Western United States, and from the records made with the Indians. If nothing else would do, unmeaning compounds might be formed, a thousand times better than an imported name."

From a few phonetic syllables an endless combination of words might be made. Take any known names, and vary their terminations, or any other word. There are thousands of names which might be thus formed. It might never be necessary to make any such words. We might invent words from the Indian language or some natural object which would suggest one, but if neither, then it would be better to make another. A tip, indeed, can often be significant, and mislead and suggest comparison with very different places or afford good taste. Better to call it 'Society' for the occasion, and let such names as Utica, Babylon, Cairo, Memphis, Sempronius, or any of the like in the American forests."

**Charles S. Mohr** of the United States Forestry Bu-

reau writes in the *Engineering Magazine*:

"The facts disclosed by the investigation of our Southern pine forests, and the management of their timber resources, cannot but lead to the conviction that we have already entered upon an era involving their complete extinction. Stupendous as these resources are, as illustrated by the figures quoted in this paper, any doubt about their depletion within a comparatively brief period will be removed if, on the other hand, those figures are considered which relate to the ever-increasing number of the inevitable result of the present treatment of these forests than those actively engaged in rearing the harvest required centuries of time. There is no need to dwell here on the calamities which have been brought about by the industrial and commercial processes connected with the forests, upon which so many thousands of people are dependent for their existence. 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# HOME LIFE and WOMAN'S WORK

## WOMAN'S WORK.

### EXCELLENT PROVISION FOR THE POOR AND NEEDY OF ALL KINDS.

The orphans of St. Louis should certainly be well cared for, as there are no less than twenty different asylums where orphans and half orphans are cared for in the city of St. Louis.

Most of these homes are handsome, commodious buildings, where the children have good beds, comfortable clothing, and attend school. In some of the homes a working woman can find a home for her child while she goes out to work in families and has to separate from her children, for a small sum paid each month, in such cases arranged to suit her means. The child is clothed, fed, housed and sent to school, and generally gets better training than he would in a home where his poor mother has to leave him alone while she goes forth to earn her living by her daily work.

St. Louis also has a number of hospitals where the sick and injured are cared for. About eighteen, perhaps more, are situated in or near St. Louis. Some of these hospitals are supported almost entirely by charity, and others are well endowed, but nearly all of them are prosperous. There are four homes for the aged, all of which are well provided for, and most comfortably sustained. The only one which is not well endowed is the Home for the Aged conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. Since the opening of this home they have cared for more than 1,000 old people of different nationalities and creeds. There are 270 old people there at present. Two sisters go forth each morning with their wagon, and call at the various hotels, restaurants, groceries, etc., and the sisters solicit aid, and thus they support their home.

"Among the Hebrews of St. Louis there are several prosperous charities. Among the most prominent is the United Hebrew Relief Association, whose annual expenditure is \$7,945.81; the Home for Aged and Indrm. Israels, whose annual expenditure is about \$5,783.15; the Zion Ladies' Society, which distributes annually about \$1,200 among the poor of the city; the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, which expended during the last year \$1,000 for gowns and shrouds to be distributed among the Jewish poor of the city; the Hebrew Ladies' Widows' and Orphan Society, which expends about \$500 a year. Besides all of the expenditures above mentioned for the cause of charity, the St. Louis Israels contributed in one year the sum of \$3,000 to the orphan asylum situated in Cleveland.

The Hebrew Free and Industrial School depends about \$1,500 a year for educational purposes. The demands made upon the Israelites of the city have increased by reason of the large Russian immigration. The aggregate expenditure during the year for charitable organization among the St. Louis Hebrews amounts to about \$23,028.26.

Besides the hospitals, orphan's homes, founding asylums, aid societies and missions, there are many small organizations of a more private character for the help of the St. Louis poor.

In this city there are about seventy-five organized charities.

### Central Mission.

The Ladies' Central Mission is situated on Eleventh and Locust streets, and is an organization of women to help women and children. This mission was formed several years ago to help those women and especially children of the central district east of Twelfth street, which contains a population of about 100,000 people, of whom 30,000 are children. The mission club, established by mothers' prayer-meeting, a sewing-school and a mission circuit are operated.

The work has prospered in all departments and much help is being given to the sick and destitute. The Sunday-school meets from 3 to 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoons and, of 300 scholars enrolled, about 22 attend. There are now 100 members, men and women.

On Wednesday afternoons there is a prayer-meeting held for mothers and about seventy-five women are enrolled. A majority of the little ones taught have resulted from this meeting. In cold weather after the meeting a cup of tea and crackers are given to the poor and destitute. The Thanksgiving dinner is a mothers' Thanksgiving tea when each member is welcome to bring a friend and partake of the meal. The work is directed by the lady managers. The largest branch of the work is the sewing school which meets every Saturday from 1:45 to 4 o'clock. From 100 to 120 girls are taught and about 25 regular attendants. A dress is given for attending twenty Saturdays. Lessons are commended with patches of the maker. Three prizes are offered for the best made garments during the session. The school is opened on the first Saturday in November and closed on the last Saturday in April.

### St. Joseph's Academy.

The sisters of St. Joseph's Academy, Ca-

rondelet, have purchased a property south of the school for the purpose of devoting it to the boys and girls.

On Wednesday afternoons there is a prayer-meeting held for mothers and about seventy-five women are enrolled. A majority of the little ones taught have resulted from this meeting. In cold weather after the meeting a cup of tea and crackers are given to the poor and destitute. The Thanksgiving dinner is a mothers' Thanksgiving tea when each member is welcome to bring a friend and partake of the meal. The work is directed by the lady managers. The largest branch of the work is the sewing school which meets every Saturday from 1:45 to 4 o'clock. From 100 to 120 girls are taught and about 25 regular attendants. A dress is given for attending twenty Saturdays. Lessons are commended with patches of the maker. Three prizes are offered for the best made garments during the session. The school is opened on the first Saturday in November and closed on the last Saturday in April.

### WHAT GRANDMA USED.

#### Various Devices That Helped to Make Her Beautiful.

The ladies interested in the "Martha Parsons Hospital for Children" will give a grand charity ball Monday evening at Maher's Hall for the benefit of the hospital fund.

The invitations, which have been sent out to the list prepared for the Dramatic Club entertainment, were issued by Mrs. Elisha Gregory, Misses Slattery, Edie Lorraine, Eliza Taylor, Mrs. Frank Hirshberg, Mrs. John D. Davis, Mrs. D. R. Francis, Mrs. James F. Hovey, Mrs. L. H. Huse, Mrs. Robert McK. Jones, Mrs. Isaac W. Morton and Mrs. J. Clifford Richardson.

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### Self-Culture Clubs.

The question has been asked several times

in regard to the self-culture clubs for the working girls of St. Louis. "What is their object?" and "how are they maintained?"

Their object is to provide reading rooms

and clubs to encourage reading and study habits, and to furnish other opportunities for these girls to improve their literature, and at the same time to provide wholesome amusement for the members.

The reading rooms and entertainments are maintained by the voluntary contributions of those who believe that some free educational institution should be maintained for those who are too poor to pay for the rooms; the lectures and the directorship of the work are all voluntary.

On last Thursday evening the club was entertained by Mr. E. N. Plank at the hall on

pink Wash street with the second lecture on

pink surah or merv, and the shirt is made up of a pink linen or muslin and finished with a pink lace hem.

To remove skin blemishes there were too pronounced to serve as beauty-marks the unfortunate old-time beauties used to bind salt pork upon the offensive spots, and sometimes sea-skins and chopped frogs' legs were applied.

Sutting the skirt at the outer edge of the eye to give greater size to the orb was not an uncommon remedy.

If a girl happened to be afflicted with stooping shoulders her devoted mother would bind a flat piece of board upon her back to keep her upright.

But there were some very dainty things which were employed by grandmamma and her friends to keep them trim and fit.

For lavender water to make them smell sweet.

She sprinkled her locks with oil of rosemary.

A lavender bag was made of a piece of muslin and so were her hips, while her skirt was fragrant with attar of roses, which old nurses poured into her bath.

pink surah or merv, and the shirt is made up of a pink linen or muslin and finished with a pink lace hem.

The opening of the blouse could also be filled in with pink, and the hair dressed with little bands of pink feather.

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## KANSAS WALES.

## A TOPEKA HUSBAND ON THE EFFECT OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

The letter which follows was received by a well known gentleman in St. Louis from a married friend in Topeka, Kan., who amid all his woes and troubles has not had his sense of humor crushed out of him. It ought to be unnecessary to say that the names in the address and signature have been changed with a view to shielding the man who so faintly paints the pictures of his woes, from further troubles. The letter was illustrated by the Post-DISPATCH.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 8, 1893.

"I am about to make my domiciles in the State of Missouri, and I am going to move heaven and earth and my wife to accomplish it if you send me a favorable reply to the following two questions: 1. Has woman the right of suffrage in your State? 2. If not, is there any prospect of a law being enacted conferring that precious boon on the female sex?"



The Club in Session.

The first question is answered in the affirmative, that settles it—I don't come to Missouri.

"As to the second—if there is no immediate prospect, say for four or five years, I will hasten to make my abode among your people, for, to be honest with you, I long for a respite—a respite from the mental strain to which I have lately been subjected.

"You knew me as a boy, living into manhood; knew that I was proud, high-spirited and impulsive, with a strong desire to rule his companions than be ruled by them—but you do not know me as a married man, a man of family. If you did, you would not wonder why I am so tired of living in Kansas and want to move into Missouri.

"I have no reason to believe at yet that marriage will not be a blessing to me, but I can tell you that female suffrage is not always a blessing. But let me keep cool, or I will never finish this letter. Women in the State of Kansas have a right to vote. That is all well enough, and I would interpose no objection on that score if they would only vote and do nothing but just as their sweet husbands dictate."

"But what about the woman who can do this? If she lives in the State of Kansas I have not seen her or heard of her.

"My wife, unfortunately, has plenty of spare time on her hands, and as she has an idea that she was born to be a politician and the mother of statesmen, she besides our two children, she improves each shining hour during the day, and patiently awaits for my return in the evening to demonstrate to me what she has accomplished.

"Our supper table is a political club, of



The Committee Reports.

which she is the President and ruling spirit, and of which I am a member.

"At a meeting of the club held just prior to the last meeting of the Legislature, a resolution was unanimously passed endorsing Mrs. Mary Lease for the United States Senate. There was a mild objection made at first by one member of the club, whose name I need not mention, but after a short and spirited debate in which the president spoke with great consciousness, the member making the objection finally intimated that he would withdraw it if the president would order the debate closed.

"After a few closing remarks by the president, in which the obstinacy of some men, who are always objecting without any cause whatever, was exposed, the motion, the resolution was announced passed.

"The president then looked at me and said that a motion was in order for a special committee to be appointed to await on members of the Legislature and inform them of the resolution passed by the club.

"I made the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

"A committee of one was appointed, and through parliamentary courtesy I was made Chairman. The President then instructed the committee as follows:

"Now, my dear, you have before you the greatest opportunity in life—if you desire a little money and diploma—than can erect for yourself a monument more durable than brass (she had been reading a translation of Horace); you will become the champion of woman's rights in the State of Kansas, and in the world over. You will be a man, whereas at present I think you are somewhat of a nonentity in the social and political environment.

"The President here took a sip of tea, and I arose from my chair.

**SHE BEGAN EARLY.**

With the Result That Both She and George Learned a Lesson.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

We wanted a cup of coffee and had just five minutes in which to get it.

It was evident at first glance that she had not been married to me. She, with her sweet, babyish face, looked me full in the eye, and I was many looking fellow about 21.

"She wore on the sleeping-car of a through train and she nestled close to his side with a peaceful "in-these-I-trust" expression on her face.

"Five minutes for refreshment!" called the porter, and he arose and reached for his hat. "Oh, George, you might get left!" she began, holding to his sleeve.

"Nonsense, darling," he said, trying gently to pull her off him. "The train stops here five minutes."

"But oh, if you should get left, what would I do? But I shall not get left! I only want a cup of coffee, and will bring you some fruit!" he said, still making dives at his hat with his disengaged hand.

"Please don't mind! Oh, George, please don't risk it!"

This settled it. He resumed his seat, and took up again his features with a stony face.

Then she seemed to relent.

"Well—if you'll hurry, George," she said smiling through moist lashes. "Of course I must get to the station in time to catch the coffee if you really want it, darling."

He got up again, snatched his hat and made his way to the door, the calling after "Be sure to bring me some grapes!"

"I'll bring them! Oh, George, please don't risk it!"

This settled it. He resumed his seat, and took up again his features with a stony face.

Then she seemed to relent.

"Well—if you'll hurry, George," she said smiling through moist lashes. "Of course I must get to the station in time to catch the coffee if you really want it, darling."

Just as he reached the door the conductor came forward. He stopped back,

threw up his hat and resumed his seat. There was silence, profound and unconscious, in that section for about seven minutes.

"You were so poker, dear!" she pouted.

"If you had hurried you might have had

## WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?

## FUN AT A GLANCE.

## HOW RASTUS POOLED THE OLD LADY AND HER TURKEY.



"Rastus—Ef dat tukev's as hungry lo' bread as I is to him I'll git him."



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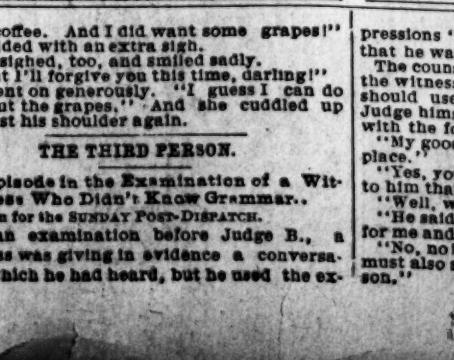
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